United Nations

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

General Assembly
Official Records • Forty-fifth Session
Supplement No.23 (A/45/23)

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United Nations • New York, 1994

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present version of the report of the Special Committee is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/45/23 (Part I) of 12 October 1990; A/45/23 (Part II) of 4 October 1990; A/45/23 (Part III) of 21 September 1990; A/45/23 (Part IV) of 12 September 1990; A/45/23 (Part V) of 17 September 1990; A/45/23 (Part VI) of 27 September 1990 and A/45/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1 of 29 October 1990; A/45/23 (Part VII) of 2 October 1990; and A/45/23 (Part VIII) of 1 November 1990.

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* Document A/44/974 of 7 September 1990, General Assembly decision 44/469 of 11 September 1990.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

10 October 1990

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1990.

(*Signed*) Tesfaye TADESSE
Chairman of the Special Committee
on the Situation with regard to
the Implementation of the Declaration
on the Granting of Independence to
Colonial Countries and Peoples

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

CHAPTER I*

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Establishment of the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.

2. At its seventeenth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

3. At the same session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By its resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.

4. The General Assembly, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Committee to take that information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 2/ has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee.

6. On the occasion of the tenth, twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly, by approving the related reports of the Special Committee, adopted resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985, containing a series of recommendations with a view to facilitating the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Part I).

7. At its forty-fourth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 3/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989, by which it, *inter alia*:

> "5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1989, including the programme of work envisaged for 1990; 4/
>
> "...
>
> "11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:
>
> "(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;
>
> "(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;
>
> "(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;
>
> "(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;
>
> "(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
>
> "12. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure firsthand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1990 session;".

8. At the same session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted resolution 44/100 of 11 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"1. Approves the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 5/ and endorses the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in the annex to the present resolution;

"2. Commends the Programme, for appropriate action, to all States, the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to make adequate resources available for undertaking the measures envisaged in the Programme;

"4. Requests the Special Committee to follow closely the implementation of the Programme and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

9. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 18 other resolutions, 2 consensuses and 5 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee, by which the Assembly entrusted the Committee with specific tasks in relation to these Territories and items. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

Resolutions

Territory	Resolution number	Date of adoption
Western Sahara	44/88	11 December 1989
New Caledonia	44/89	11 December 1989
Tokelau	44/90	11 December 1989
Cayman Islands	44/91	11 December 1989
Bermuda	44/92	11 December 1989
Turks and Caicos Islands	44/93	11 December 1989
Anguilla	44/94	11 December 1989
British Virgin Islands	44/95	11 December 1989
Montserrat	44/96	11 December 1989
American Samoa	44/97	11 December 1989
Guam	44/98	11 December 1989
United States Virgin Islands	44/99	11 December 1989

Consensuses

Territory	Decision number	Date of adoption
Gibraltar	44/426	11 December 1989
Pitcairn	44/427	11 December 1989

Decisions

Territory	Decision number	Date of adoption
East Timor	44/402	22 September 1989
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	44/406	1 November 1989
St. Helena	44/428	11 December 1989

2. Resolutions concerning other items

Item	Resolution number	Date of adoption
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	44/83	11 December 1989
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	44/84	11 December 1989
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	44/85	11 December 1989
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	44/86	11 December 1989
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	44/87	11 December 1989
Dissemination of information on decolonization	44/102	11 December 1989

3. Decisions concerning other questions

Question	Decision number	Date of adoption
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	44/425	11 December 1989
International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism	44/429	11 December 1989

10. The General Assembly, at its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1989, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 6/ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

4. Other resolutions and decisions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

11. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session which were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and which were taken into consideration by the Special Committee are listed in a note by the Secretary-General on the Committee's organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1717).

12. Prior to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 44/100 relating to the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration, Assembly resolution 44/101, by which it approved the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee regarding the Committee's proposed programme of work for 1990, and its resolution 44/102 of 11 December 1989 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, the Assembly had before it the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in the draft resolutions. 7/ Consideration of this matter by the Fifth Committee was based on the related statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/46) and the oral statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/44/SR.54).

5. Membership of the Special Committee

13. As at 1 January 1990, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Norway
Sierra Leone
Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1990 appears in documents A/AC.109/INF/28 and Add.1.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1990 and election of officers

14. The Secretary-General addressed the Special Committee at its opening (1362nd) meeting, held on 22 January 1990. The Chairman made a statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1362).

15. Also at the same meeting, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada (Cuba)
Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway)
Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohammad Najdat Shaheed (Syrian Arab Republic)

C. Organization of work

16. At its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Subcommittee on Small Territories.

17. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 18, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

18. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the suggestions of the Chairman relating to the allocation of items and the procedure for their consideration (A/AC.109/L.1718, paras. 2 and 3).

19. Statements relating to the organization of work were made at the 1362nd meeting, on 22 January, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Indonesia, Portugal, Norway, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1362); at the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, by the Chairman and by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1363); at the 1368th meeting, on 9 August, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1368); at the 1369th meeting, on 13 August, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Chile, Côte d'Ivoire and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1369); at the 1372nd meeting, on 15 August, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Cuba, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago (A/AC.109/PV.1372); at the 1373rd meeting, on 15 August, by the Chairman and by the representative of Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1373); at the 1374th meeting, on 16 August, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1374); at the 1375th meeting, on 17 August, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Norway and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1375); and at the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

20. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 97th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748), the Special Committee took further decisions relating to its organization of work.

Representation of the Special Committee

21. The Special Committee was represented at the following conferences and meetings:

(a) United Nations Latin American and Caribbean regional seminar and non-governmental organization symposium on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and held at Buenos Aires in February 1990 (see para. 93);

(b) The session of the World Peace Council, held at Athens in February (see para. 102);

(c) The fifty-third ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Cairo in February (see para. 100);

(d) The fifty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa in February (see para. 99);

(e) A solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, held in New York in March (see para. 91);

(f) The Namibian independence celebrations, held at Windhoek in March (see para. 103);

(g) The United Nations African regional seminar and non-governmental organization symposium on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and held at Freetown in April (see para. 93);

(h) The International Scientific Conference on Africa in World History, organized by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and held at Moscow in May (see para. 102);

(i) United Nations North American regional seminar on "Peace and justice for the Palestinian people - an imperative for the 1990s" and a North American regional non-governmental organization symposium on "The question of Palestine", both organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and held in New York in June (see para. 93);

(j) The fifty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 98);

(k) The twenty-sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 98);

(l) The third Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana in September (see para. 96).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

22. In keeping with its resolve to continue taking all possible measures to rationalize the organization of its work, and with the full and close cooperation of its entire membership, the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies were again able to reduce to a minimum the number of their formal meetings, as indicated below, by holding whenever possible informal meetings and extensive consultations through Committee officers.

1. Special Committee

23. The Special Committee held 15 meetings at Headquarters during 1990, as follows:

First part of the session:

1362nd meeting, on 22 January;

Second part of the session:

1363rd to 1376th meetings, from 1 to 20 August.

24. During the session, the Special Committee considered in plenary meetings the following questions and adopted decisions thereon, as indicated below:

Question	Meetings	Decision
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	1365	Chap. VIII, para. 8
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	1365	Chap. IV, para. 11
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	1365, 1366, 1376	Chap. VII, para. 17
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	1365, 1366, 1376	Chap. V, para. 10
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1365, 1366, 1376	Chap. VI, para. 10
East Timor	1367, 1368	Chap. IX, para. 13
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1368-1370	Chap. X, para. 14
New Caledonia	1369	Chap. IX, para. 23

Question	Meetings	Decision
Special Committee decision of 17 August 1989 concerning Puerto Rico	1370-1373	Chap. I, para. 49
American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	1371, 1376	Chap. IX, para. 113
Gibraltar	1376	Chap. IX, para. 16
Western Sahara	1376	Chap. IX, para. 29

25. The Special Committee considered the items allocated to its subsidiary bodies on the basis of the reports of the respective bodies (see paras. 27, 31 and 36) and adopted decisions as indicated below.

2. Working Group

26. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, decided to maintain its Working Group. It was further decided at the same meeting that the composition of the Working Group would be as follows: Congo, Fiji and Iran (Islamic Republic of), together with the five officers of the Committee, namely, the Chairman (Ethiopia), the three Vice-Chairmen (Cuba, Norway and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Tunisia) and the Rapporteur (Norway) of the Subcommittee on Small Territories.

27. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held one meeting, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted a report (A/AC.109/L.1748).

3. Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

28. Also at its 1362nd meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

29. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Subcommittee should be as follows:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Congo
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Sierra Leone
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania

30. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Subcommittee.

31. The Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 12 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 23 March and 29 June. It

submitted the following seven reports to the Special Committee which considered them on the dates indicated:

(a) Report on its organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1719);

(b) Report on the Week of Solidarity (A/AC.109/L.1720) - 15 May (see para. 70);

(c) Four reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1721, L.1723-L.1725) - 2 August, 1364th meeting;

(d) Report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/AC.109/L.1722) - 6 and 20 August, 1365th and 1376th meetings, respectively.

32. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned reports is set out in chapters III and VII, respectively, of the present report.

4. Subcommittee on Small Territories

33. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, decided to maintain its Subcommittee on Small Territories.

34. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Subcommittee should be as follows:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Chile
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Norway
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

35. Also at its 1362nd meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Ghazi Jomaa (Tunisia) Chairman of the Subcommittee and Mr. Dag Mjaaland (Norway) Rapporteur.

36. The Subcommittee on Small Territories held 20 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 8 February and 15 June, and submitted reports on the following items referred to it for consideration, which were subsequently considered by the Special Committee at the meetings as indicated: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, American Samoa, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and United States Virgin Islands, at its 1363rd meeting; and Guam at its 1363rd and 1364th meetings.

37. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Subcommittee relating to the above-mentioned Territories is contained in chapter IX of the present report.

E. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable

38. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting on 22 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to allocate the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable to the Working Group as appropriate. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, 8/ it had stated that, subject to any directives that the Assembly might wish to give in that connection, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1990, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 44/101, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1990.

39. At its 1376th meeting on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 97th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

> "11. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its forty-fifth session."

40. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

Special Committee decision of 17 August 1989 concerning Puerto Rico 9/

41. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting on 22 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 17 August 1989 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

42. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1370th to 1373rd meetings, on 14 and 15 August.

43. At the 1370th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1746).

44. At the 1370th, 1371st and 1372nd meetings, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connection with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to those requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Ms. Nora L. Rodríguez Matías, Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1370th
Ms. Marie Elaine Aloise de Hernández, Comité Cagueño Pro-Estadidad	1370th
Mr. Fernando Martín García, Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1370th
Mr. Carlos Gallisá, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño (PSP)	1370th
Mr. Carlos Vizcarrondo Irizarry, Pro-Estado Libre Asociado (PROELA)	1370th
Mr. Michael E. Deutsch, National Lawyers Guild	1370th
Mrs. Conchita Rinaldi de Soltero, on behalf of Respetable Logia Femenina Julia de Burgos	1370th
Mr. José Milton Soltero, on behalf of Comité de Puerto Rico en la Naciones Unidas	1370th
Rev. Héctor Soto Vélez, Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico	1370th
Mr. Juan Manuel Delgado, Comité Anti Plebiscito (CAP)	1370th
Mrs. Zaida Hernández Torres, on behalf of Partido Nuevo Progresista	1371st
Mr. Olaguibeet A. López-Pacheco, Supremo Consejo del Grado 33 Puerto Rico, Inc.	1371st
Mr Rafael Soltero Peralta, Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1371st
Mr. Pablo Marcono-García, on behalf of Comité Unitario Contra la Represión y por la Defensa de los Presos Políticos (CUCRE)	1371st
Mrs. Awilda Palau, Comité Puertorriqueño de Intelectuales and Comité Puertorriqueño de Reafirmación del Idioma Español	1371st
Mr. J. A. González-González, on behalf of Fundación Andrés Figueroa Cordero, Inc.	1371st
Mr. Luis Nieves Falcón, on behalf of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	1371st
Mr. Luis Amauri Suárez Zayas, Comité de Organizaciones Sindicales	1371st
Mr. Filiberto Ojeda Ríos, Ejercito Popular Boricua	1371st
Mr. Yamil Misla, Congreso Puertorriqueño de Naciones Unidas, Inc.	1371st
Mrs. Dora García, on behalf of the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War	1371st
Mrs. Paquita Pesquera, on behalf of Asociación Puertorriqueña de Profesores Universitarios	1371st
Ms. Rosa Meneses, on behalf of Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico	1371st

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Mr. Alexis Massol González, Taller de Arte y Cultura Adjuntas and Centro Cultural de Adjuntas	1372nd
Mr. Eligio González Castro, the Liberty Council and on behalf of Movimiento Albizuista Nacionalista	1372nd
Ms. Linda Backiel, on behalf of the Center for Constitutional Rights	1372nd
Mr. Carlos Quirós Méndez, on behalf of Comité Timón Pro-Frente Socialista Contra el Plebiscito	1372nd
Mrs. Gloria Arjona, Instituto de Libre Enseñanza	1372nd
Mr. Juan Mari Bras, on behalf of Causa Comun Independentista	1372nd
Ms. Selva Nebbia, on behalf of the Socialist Workers Party	1372nd
Mr. Erasto Zayas Núñez, Gran Oriente Interamericano de Puerto Rico	1372nd
Mr. Manuel de J. Feliciano, Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1372nd
Mrs. Elsíe Valdés, Puertorriqueños Pro-Estadidad, Inc.	1372nd
Mr. Freddy Vélez García, Centro de Estudios Estadistas	1372nd
Mr. Juan C. Lizardi, Juventud Estadista no Partidista	1372nd
Mr. José Manuel Torres Santiago, Comité Pedro Albizu Campos	1372nd
Mrs. Lydia Ponce Morán, Puertorriqueños Pro-Estadidad de Vega Baja	1372nd
Mr. Agustín Laó, Instituto de Derechos Humanos de Puerto Rico	1372nd
Mr. Richard J. Harvey, International Association of Democratic Lawyers	1373rd
Mr. Christopher E. Henry, the Brehon Law Society	1373rd

45. At the 1372nd meeting on 15 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1747).

46. At the 1373rd meeting also on 15 August, the representative of Venezuela, in the course of his statement, introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1747 (A/AC.109/PV.1373).

47. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1373).

48. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Norway, Chile and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1373), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1747 by a vote of 8 to 1, with 12 abstentions (see para. 49).

49. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1051) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1373rd meeting, on 15 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 48, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico,
>
> Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of the resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 10/
>
> Having heard statements and testimony representative of various viewpoints among the people of Puerto Rico and their social institutions,
>
> Bearing in mind the agreement of the Puerto Rican political leadership to request the President of the United States of America and the United States Congress to adopt legislation with a view to consulting the people of Puerto Rico so that they may express themselves freely, voluntarily and democratically on their political future,
>
> Also bearing in mind that the United States Congress is initiating a legislative process, with the participation of the main political parties of Puerto Rico, with a view to facilitating consultations with the people of Puerto Rico on their political future, but that so far no law has been adopted in this respect,
>
> Aware of the appeal made by the President of the United States of America, Mr. George Bush, to the Congress that it take the necessary steps to allow the people of Puerto Rico to reach a decision through a referendum,
>
> 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the applicability of the fundamental principles of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico;
>
> 2. Expresses its hope, and that of the international community, that, in accordance with the best interests of the people of Puerto Rico, the dialogue should continue and that legal measures should be adopted which will bring to a successful conclusion, as soon as possible, a process leading to the self-determination of the Puerto Rican people;
>
> 3. Exhorts all the interested parties to cooperate so that the people of Puerto Rico may exercise without hindrance their right to self-determination with the express recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality, in conformity with the doctrine and practice of the United Nations;
>
> 4. Requests the Rapporteur to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico;
>
> 5. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuing review.

50. On 24 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

F. Consideration of other matters

1. Matters relating to the small Territories

51. At its 1362nd meeting on 22 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and at meetings of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, as appropriate.

52. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 44/101 by paragraph 11 (d) of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence".

53. During the year, the Special Committee and its Subcommittee on Small Territories gave extensive consideration to all phases of the situation obtaining in the small Territories (see chaps. IX and X of the present report).

2. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization

54. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

55. The subsidiary bodies accordingly took that decision into account in examining the items referred to them for consideration. The Special Committee also took that decision into account in its consideration of specific items in plenary meetings.

3. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

56. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

57. The Special Committee, having regard to its programme of work for 1991, at its 1376th meeting, considered the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 6 of General

Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Also at its 1376th meeting, by approving the recommendations contained in the 97th report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748), the Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the Assembly a statement to the effect that it might consider accepting, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1991 and that, when particulars of such meetings became known, it would request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

4. Pattern of conferences

58. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to take up as appropriate an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations. In so doing, the Committee was conscious of the fact that it had initiated some important measures in rationalizing its work methods, many of which were subsequently incorporated in a number of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly. Further recalling the measures it had taken heretofore in that connection, the Committee decided to continue to exercise its initiatives in the effective utilization of the limited conference resources and the further reduction of its documentation requirements.

59. During the year, the Committee also continued the practice of circulating communications and information material, as far as possible, in the form of informal notes and aides-mémoire in the original language of submission, thus curtailing documentation requirements by some 4,000 pages and accruing considerable savings for the Organization. A list of the official documents issued by the Committee during 1990 is contained in the annex to the present chapter.

60. The Special Committee, at its 1376th meeting, considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 97th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

> "5. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular resolution 43/222 of 21 December 1988. By organizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee had been able to curtail the number of its formal meetings considerably. 11/
>
> "6. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should intensify its endeavour in this regard. The Working Group also decided to recommend that the Committee should continue to monitor closely its utilization of the conference-servicing resources requested and to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

> "7. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable workload for 1991, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1991 in the following manner:
>
> (a) Plenary
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | February/June | As required |
> | July/August | 20 meetings (5 meetings a week) |
>
> (b) Subsidiary bodies
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | March/June | 50 meetings (3 to 5 meetings a week) |
> | July | As required |
>
> (c) The Committee may hold additional meetings, should developments so require.
>
> "8. It was understood that this programme would not preclude the holding of extra-sessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. It was also understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1991, review the programme of meetings for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its work, and which would help to rationalize conference servicing resources.
>
> "9. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1992, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1991."

61. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

5. Control and limitation of documentation

62. The Special Committee, also at its 1376th meeting, considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 97th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

> "10. The Working Group noted that, during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984. Those measures included, *inter alia*, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee should improve further the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly."

63. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

6. Cooperation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee

64. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States, as representatives of the administering Powers concerned, continued to participate, in accordance with established procedure, in the related work of the Special Committee as reflected in chapter IX of the present report.

65. The delegations of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not participate in the work of the Committee. 12/

66. In its reports on the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Subcommittee on Small Territories reiterated its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact thereof on its work and reiterated its appeal to the administering Power to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee.

67. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August, adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1742 on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as resolution A/AC.109/1046. By this resolution the Committee called upon the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the United Nations by receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration and continued to call upon those administering Powers that were not participating in the work of the Special Committee to reconsider their decisions and to take an active part in the work of the Committee (see chap. IV, para. 11 of the present report).

7. Participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Special Committee

68. The Special Committee, at its 1376th meeting, considered the following recommendation of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748):

> "13. Taking into account the views expressed by the representatives of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories at the seminars organized by the Committee in Vanuatu and Barbados in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee consider, in cooperation with the administering Powers, how to intensify and improve the participation of those Territories in the work of the Committee within the existing resources. Consequently, in keeping with past practice, the Committee would be expected to include in its budget proposals, provisions to cover expenditures that such participation may entail."

69. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendation of the Working Group.

8. Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of All Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

70. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, by paragraph 2 of which the Assembly recommended that, "on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity", and as reflected in the 279th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1720), a series of activities was undertaken in observance of the Week with the cooperation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world (see chap. III, para. 9, of the present report).

71. On 21 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in commemoration of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and urged "all Member States to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of South Africa and elsewhere struggling for freedom, independence and equal rights" (see chap. III, para. 10, of the present report).

9. Representation at seminars, meetings and conferences of intergovernmental and other organizations

72. The Special Committee, at its 1376th meeting, considered the following recommendation of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748):

> "4. In keeping with the related requirements for the provision of the necessary budgetary resources, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, first, a statement to the effect that the Committee would continue to be represented at relevant seminars, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned and by non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization; and, second, a recommendation that the General Assembly should make appropriate budgetary provisions to cover such activities of the Committee in 1991."

73. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

10. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

74. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, mindful of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and by approving the recommendation of its Chairman on the Committee's organization of work for the year, decided to allocate to the Working Group and plenary meetings of the Committee an item entitled "International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism".

75. The Special Committee, at its 1376th meeting, considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 97th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

> "12. With regard to the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee authorize the Chairman to consult with and assist the Secretary-General, as necessary and appropriate, in the preparation of the draft action plan to be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with the mandate entrusted to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988."

76. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

11. Report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly

77. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1718) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401 relating to rationalization of procedures and organization, decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1989 session 13/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

78. The Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, decided to authorize its Rapporteur to prepare and submit directly to the General Assembly the various chapters of the report of the Committee in accordance with established practice and procedure.

79. At the 1364th meeting on 2 August, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, Mali, Czechoslovakia, Côte d'Ivoire and the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1364). At the 1371st and 1372nd meetings, on 14 and 15 August, respectively, the Chairman drew attention to communications received from the Governors of Guam and the United States Virgin Islands contained in aides-mémoire 29/90 and 30/90 (A/AC.109/PV.1371, PV.1372).

12. Other questions

80. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions and decisions listed in the note of the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1717, para. 16).

81. This decision was taken into account during the consideration of specific Territories and other items at both subcommittee and plenary meetings.

G. Relations with United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

1. Security Council

82. In paragraph 11 (b) of its resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security".

83. The Special Committee, on 24 August 1990, drew the attention of the Security Council to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 14/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter IX of the present report.

84. The Special Committee, on 27 August 1990, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of a decision adopted at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August, concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 15/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

85. During the year, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Trusteeship Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

86. The Special Committee, on 24 August 1990, drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, concerning the Trust Territory. 16/

3. Economic and Social Council

87. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989, relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Committee to consider "appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations participated on behalf of the Committee in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, and of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VII of the present report.

4. Commission on Human Rights

88. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights in regard to the question of the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, and to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

89. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including resolutions 1990/4 of 16 February 1990, 1990/7 and 1990/8 of 19 February 1990, 1990/11 to 1990/15, 1990/17, 1990/18 and 1990/20 of 23 February 1990 and 1990/22 of 27 February 1990 and those of its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including resolution 1989/34 of 6 March 1989. The Committee also took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to humanitarian matters, including resolutions 44/1 of 28 September 1989, 44/11 of 24 October 1989, 44/25 of 20 November 1989, 44/27 A-L of 22 November 1989, 44/34 of 4 December 1989, 44/52, 44/53, 44/56, 44/59, 44/62, 44/68, 44/69, 44/73, 44/77 and 44/79 to 44/81 of 8 December 1989, 44/113, 44/129, 44/136, 44/143, 44/146, 44/147, 44/155 to 44/157 and 44/159 of 15 December 1989, and 44/171 and 44/181 of 19 December 1989.

5. Special Committee against Apartheid

90. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest.

91. The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations made a statement on behalf of the Special Committee on 21 March at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in New York in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.638).

6. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

92. During the year, having regard to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee continued to follow the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see para. 104).

7. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

93. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Cuba participated in and addressed a United Nations Latin American and Caribbean regional seminar and non-governmental organization symposium on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held at Buenos Aires from 5 to 9 February 1990. The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at a United Nations African regional seminar and non-governmental organization symposium on

"The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held at Freetown from 2 to 6 April 1990. The Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee participated in a United Nations North American regional seminar on "Peace and justice for the Palestinian people - an imperative for the 1990s" and a North American regional non-governmental organization symposium on "The question of Palestine", in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990.

8. Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

94. In accordance with the requests contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee continued its consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In the same context, the Committee, through its Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, again held consultations during the year with officials of several organizations. An account of these consultations and of the Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter VII of the present report.

95. During the year, the Special Committee adopted decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories. These decisions are reflected in chapters VII and IX of the present report.

9. Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

96. The Ambassador of Venezuela in Havana attended, on behalf of the Special Committee, the Third Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC III), held at Havana from 24 to 29 September 1990.

10. Organization of African Unity

97. Bearing in mind the earlier decision of the Special Committee to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its General Secretariat on matters of common interest.

98. The Chairman represented the Special Committee at the following meetings of OAU: fifty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers and twenty-sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 7 and 9 to 11 July 1990, respectively.

99. In response to an invitation for the Chairman to be represented at the fifty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 24 February, the Chairman transmitted the text of his statement for circulation at the session.

100. In response to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at the fifty-third ordinary session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Cairo from 12 to 14 February, the Chairman sent a message on behalf of the Committee.

11. Non-governmental organizations

101. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 44/101 and 44/102 of 11 December 1989, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. The related decisions of the Committee are reflected in chapter III of the present report.

102. In response to invitations for the Special Committee to be represented at a session of the World Peace Council, held at Athens from 6 to 11 February 1990, and at the International Scientific Conference on Africa in World History organized by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, held at Moscow from 25 to 27 May, the Chairman sent messages on behalf of the Special Committee.

12. Independence of Namibia

103. The Chairman attended on behalf of the Special Committee the independence ceremony at Windhoek on 21 March 1990.

H. Action relating to international conventions/studies/programmes

1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 17/

104. At its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1718), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and at meetings of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, as appropriate.

105. The Special Committee continued during the year to monitor related developments in Territories, having regard to the relevant provisions of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

2. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

106. The Special Committee continued during the year to take into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 44/69 of 8 December 1989 in connection with its consideration of the related items and invited its Chairman to continue to extend all possible assistance to, and cooperate closely with, the Secretary-General in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Assembly in relation to the "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

107. The Special Committee, in a related context, took into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/12 of 23 February 1990 concerning the implementation of the Convention.

3. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

108. The Special Committee continued to take into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/52 of 8 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/49 of 25 May 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, as well as the relevant report 18/ of the Secretary-General.

109. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account the relevant provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/13 of 23 February 1990 concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

I. Review of work 19/

110. As noted in chapter II of the present report, the programme of work of the Special Committee for the year was heavy in consequence of the fact that, in addition to its annual review of developments in colonial Territories, the Committee was requested by the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/100 of 11 December 1989, to undertake a series of activities in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In so doing, the Assembly emphasized that the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past 30 years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world.

111. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/100, the Special Committee undertook during its 1990 session a number of activities in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration. These activities included the holding of regional seminars in Vanuatu and Barbados, an account of which is set out in chapter II of the present report. On the basis of the views expressed by the representatives and in light of the ensuing consultations, the Special Committee, as requested in resolution 44/100, formulated a draft resolution on the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration (A/AC.109/L.1753), to be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-fifth session. By adopting the draft resolution, the Assembly would recommend to States, the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations further measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

112. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Special Committee continued at its 1990 session to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence and it formulated specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism, as reflected elsewhere in the present report. A brief outline of decisions adopted by the Committee during the year is given below.

113. As regards the decolonization of Territories, the majority of which are island Territories scattered over a wide span of oceans, the Special Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical

isolation or limited resources did not in any way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee reiterated also that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in those Territories as would enable their peoples to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Declaration. In that connection, the Committee also reaffirmed the importance of fostering an awareness among the peoples of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in respect of the Territories concerned was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued cooperation extended to it by the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States as administering Powers, in accordance with established procedure. The United Kingdom and France did not participate in the related work of the Committee during the year. The Committee hoped that the two Governments would reconsider their position in that regard.

114. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate, first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, stressed the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to those Territories in order to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration. The Committee called upon the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the United Nations in that connection.

115. On the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee noted the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories and considered that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance, and reaffirmed the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of all relevant United Nations resolutions. In stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard, the Committee reiterated that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and cooperation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned to intensify programmes of assistance and urged the executive heads of those organizations to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. The Committee also urged the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories. In noting with grave concern the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between racist Pretoria and Israel, the Committee condemned those extensive links and collaboration and growing cooperation. The Committee stressed, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for

the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa. In welcoming the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, the Committee called upon the organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters.

116. As concerns activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in colonial Territories, the Special Committee reaffirmed that any economic or other activity that impeded the implementation of the Declaration and obstructed efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories was in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of their natural resources. The Committee further reaffirmed that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality. The Committee strongly condemned the collaboration of certain Western countries, in particular Israel, with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field. The Committee called upon all Governments that had not yet done so to take effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa, in particular in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories that were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not yet done so to take effective measures to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa. The Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

117. With respect to the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration. Further, the Committee urged the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territories concerned in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of

the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Committee once again called upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and dismantle such military bases. The Committee reiterated that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The Committee condemned the continuing support to the racist regime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist regime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It called upon them to end all such collaboration. The Committee also deprecated the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations.

118. On the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion in support of the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. Bearing in mind the important role being played by an increasing number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/100 on the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, the Committee held two regional seminars, inter alia, with non-governmental organizations based in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. The seminars, one held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, in May 1990 and the other at Bridgetown, Barbados, in June, were attended by the representatives of some 24 non-governmental organizations. An account of the seminars is set out in chapter II of the present report. As reflected in the report, the Committee invited those organizations to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism, as well as their support for all colonial peoples. The Committee considered it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues - publicizing the activities of United Nations organs in the field of decolonization and providing wider dissemination of information on all colonial Territories. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its information activities on decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and through the effective deployment of the United Nations information centres, and report thereon to the Committee.

119. During the year, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As regards its decision of 17 August 1989 concerning Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of representatives of organizations concerned and adopted a further resolution on the matter (A/AC.109/1051), which is set out in paragraph 49 of the present chapter.

120. In accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly, the Special Committee was able during the year to reduce to a minimum the number of its formal meetings and to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

J. Future work

121. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to it in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's forty-fifth session, the Special Committee intends during 1990 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories that have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by all States, in particular the administering Powers, with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. On the basis of that review, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations on the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

122. The Special Committee will continue to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security.

123. The Special Committee will continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, whenever possible by dispatching visiting missions to those Territories, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. In making those recommendations, the Committee will take into consideration the summaries of discussions contained in the reports of the two regional seminars, which might serve as a basis in formulating programmes appropriate for follow-up action. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

124. The Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of further measures to bring an end to the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Further, the Committee intends to continue its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

125. The Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee will once again review the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee will hold further consultations and contacts with those organizations, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations, to be held in 1990, between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the Assembly, the Council and the Committee itself. Further, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

126. In its resolutions relating to specific Territories, the General Assembly has repeatedly called upon the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to

cooperate with the Special Committee by permitting access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. Having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting missions to colonial Territories, the Committee continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such missions as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, the Committee will continue to seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting missions to Territories.

127. Conscious of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee will give its continuous attention to the question of dissemination of information on decolonization. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. The Committee will again make appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the Assembly, on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. The Assembly will no doubt wish to urge the administering Powers to cooperate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the Territories concerned.

128. In view of the importance that it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the peoples of the dependent Territories, the Special Committee will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, it is the Committee's intention also to continue to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those organizations, as well as such meetings as may be organized by the United Nations bodies concerned and other intergovernmental organizations.

129. Taking into account the views expressed by the representatives of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories at the seminars organized by the Special Committee in Vanuatu and Barbados in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration (A/AC.109/1040 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/1043), the Committee will consider, in cooperation with the administering Powers, how to intensify and improve the participation of the representatives of those Territories in the work of the Committee within the existing resources.

130. In the light of the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years, as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1991-1992, which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connection, as authorized by the Assembly, the Committee intends to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, the Committee will consider accepting such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1991 and, when particulars of such meetings become known, it would request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

131. The Special Committee suggests that, when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its forty-fifth session, it may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks it envisages for 1991. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connection, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in the work relating to the Territories under their respective administrations. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should continue to invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussions in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective territories. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

132. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1991. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls that in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, the Secretary-General has included estimates in respect of the regular programme of work of the Special Committee for 1990 and 1991 based on the level of activities approved for the year 1989, without prejudice to the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions. On that basis, the Special Committee understands that adequate provisions would be approved by the General Assembly. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 130) within the context of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) and when particulars of such meetings become available, it is understood that the Secretary-General will, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

K. Conclusion of the 1990 session

133. The Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, decided to request the Rapporteur to prepare and submit the present report directly to the General Assembly, in accordance with established practice.

134. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1990 session (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to forty-fourth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23); and ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

4/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. K.

5/ Ibid., chap. II.

6/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 28.

7/ Ibid., agenda item 123, document A/44/860.

8/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23), chap. I, para. 128.

9/ Ibid., para. 48.

10/ A/AC.109/L.1746.

11/ See section D of the present chapter.

12/ For the explanation of their non-participation, see document A/42/651, annex; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23), chap. I, paras. 79 and 80.

14/ S/21662.

15/ S/21678.

16/ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twentieth Special Session, Fifty-seventh Session, Fifty-eighth Session, Twenty-first Special Session, Sessional Fascicle, annexes, Fifty-seventh Session, document T/1950.

17/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annex.

18/ E/1990/20 and Add.1.

19/ The present section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1990 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

Annex

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1990

Document number	Title	Date
Documents issued in the general series		
A/AC.109/INF/28 and Add.1	List of delegations	28 February 1990 11 October 1990
A/AC.109/687/Add.11	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Secretary-General - addendum	6 April 1990
A/AC.109/1015 and Corr.1	Pitcairn (working paper)	19 January 1990 26 January 1990
A/AC.109/1016 and Corr.1	St. Helena (working paper)	29 January 1990 8 February 1990
A/AC.109/1017	Guam (working paper)	5 February 1990
A/AC.109/1018	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Guam	5 February 1990
A/AC.109/1019	Cayman Islands (working paper)	13 February 1990
A/AC.109/1020	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: Cayman Islands	7 February 1990
A/AC.109/1021	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	15 March 1990

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.109/1022	Regional seminars in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Guidelines and rules of procedure	14 March 1990
A/AC.109/1023 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	21 March 1990 27 March 1990 12 April 1990
A/AC.109/1024	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands	16 March 1990
A/AC.109/1025	Bermuda (working paper)	29 March 1990
A/AC.109/1026	Anguilla (working paper)	23 March 1990
A/AC.109/1027	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Bermuda	2 April 1990
A/AC.109/1028	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Bermuda	3 April 1990
A/AC.109/1029	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	11 April 1990
A/AC.109/1030	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: United States Virgin Islands	11 April 1990
A/AC.109/1031	Montserrat (working paper)	16 April 1990
A/AC.109/1032	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Montserrat	12 April 1990
A/AC.109/1033	American Samoa (working paper)	16 April 1990
A/AC.109/1034	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: United States Virgin Islands	19 April 1990
A/AC.109/1035	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Anguilla	18 April 1990
A/AC.109/1036	Tokelau (working paper)	20 April 1990
A/AC.109/1037 and Add.1	East Timor (working paper)	26 July 1990 8 August 1990

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.109/1038	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	15 October 1990
A/AC.109/1039 and Corr.1	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	26 July 1990 1 August 1990
A/AC.109/1040 and Corr.1	Report of the regional seminar in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration ..., held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 9 to 11 May 1990	30 July 1990 15 August 1990
A/AC.109/1041 and Corr.1	New Caledonia (working paper)	3 August 1990 16 August 1990
A/AC.109/1042 and Corr.1	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	10 August 1990 2 October 1990
A/AC.109/1043	Report of the regional seminar in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration ..., held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 19 to 21 June 1990	30 July 1990
A/AC.109/1044	Gibraltar (working paper)	14 August 1990
A/AC.109/1045	Question of East Timor: letter dated 27 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	31 July 1990
A/AC.109/1045/Add.1	Question of East Timor: letter dated 7 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	7 August 1990
A/AC.109/1046	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August 1990	6 August 1990
A/AC.109/1047	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August 1990	6 August 1990

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.109/1048 and Corr.1/Rev.1	Western Sahara (working paper)	13 August 1990 19 September 1990
A/AC.109/1049	Question of New Caledonia: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1369th meeting, on 13 August 1990	16 August 1990
A/AC.109/1050	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1370th meeting, on 14 August 1990	14 August 1990
A/AC.109/1051	Special Committee decision of 17 August 1989 concerning Puerto Rico: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1373rd meeting, on 15 August 1990	16 August 1990
A/AC.109/1052	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990	21 August 1990
A/AC.109/1053	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990	21 August 1990
A/AC.109/1054	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990	21 August 1990
A/AC.109/1055	Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990	23 August 1990

Document number	Title	Date
Documents issued in the limited series		
A/AC.109/L.1686/Add.1	274th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Report on the Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: annex - Consultations with the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations	5 February 1990
A/AC.109/L.1717	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly - note by the Secretary-General	18 January 1990
A/AC.109/L.1718	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	18 January 1990
A/AC.109/L.1719	278th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Organization of work	12 April 1990
A/AC.109/L.1720	279th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of All Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	10 May 1990
A/AC.109/L.1721	280th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Question of dissemination of information on decolonization	11 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1722 and Add.1	281st report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	16 July 1990 [1 October 1990]

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1723	282nd report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Consultations with relevant non-governmental organizations on questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	10 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1724	283rd report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Consultations with representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements	17 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1725	284th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Examination of the progress made in the carrying into effect of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	11 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1726	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Anguilla	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1727	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Bermuda	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1728	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1729	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1730	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Montserrat	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1731	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1732	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: St. Helena	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1733	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1734	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Tokelau	20 July 1990

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1735	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: American Samoa	20 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1736 and Corr.1	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Guam	20 July 1990 30 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1737	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	24 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1738	Report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	24 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1739	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	2 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1740	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: report of the Chairman	26 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1741	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Chairman	31 July 1990
A/AC.109/L.1742	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	2 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1743	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	8 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1744	Question of New Caledonia: draft resolution	9 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1745	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands: draft resolution	10 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1746	Special Committee decision of 17 August 1989 concerning Puerto Rico: report of the Rapporteur	13 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1747	Special Committee decision of 17 August 1989 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	14 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1748	97th report of the Working Group	16 August 1990

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1749	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	15 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1750	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: Syrian Arab Republic amendments to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1749	16 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1751	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman after consultations with the members of the Special Committee	17 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1752	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: draft decision submitted by the Chairman	16 August 1990
A/AC.109/L.1753	Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration ...: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman after consultations with members of the Special Committee	17 August 1990

CHAPTER II*

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. General

1. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that the year 1990 would mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and on the recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration as set out in the annex to its resolution 44/100 of 11 December 1989.

2. By adopting resolution 44/100, the General Assembly emphasized that the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past 30 years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard. It would also, in the light of General Assembly resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, provide the opportunity to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. To that end, the Assembly envisaged a Programme of Activities, contained in the annex to the resolution, excerpts from which are set forth below:

> "Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly
>
> "2. The General Assembly shall hold a special commemorative meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration (recognition of contributions made by individuals) would be the subject of subsequent consultations between the President of the General Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
>
> "...
>
> "Commemorative declaration to be adopted by the General Assembly
>
> "3. The Special Committee shall prepare the draft text of a commemorative declaration to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. ...
>
> "Seminars to be held by the Special Committee
>
> "4. The Special Committee shall hold in 1990 two regional seminars on the subject of decolonization.

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Part II).

> "...
>
> "9. The Special Committee shall organize, in close consultation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a seminar on dissemination of information on decolonization to be held at United Nations Headquarters. Participants would include journalists accredited to the United Nations and representatives of non-governmental organizations, universities and other educational and research institutions etc.
>
> "..."

3. The Committee considered the item at its 1363rd to 1366th and 1376th meetings, between 1 and 20 August 1990. In addition, the Chairman of the Committee held a series of informal meetings and consultations throughout the year in connection with the item.

4. An account of the regional seminars held by the Committee, in accordance with the foregoing resolution of the General Assembly, is set out in section B. The Committee's decisions concerning the seminar at United Nations Headquarters and the study envisaged on the seminars are set out in sections C and D, respectively.

5. An account of the Special Committee's preparation of the text of a draft resolution on the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, is set out in section E.

B. Regional seminars

6. By its resolution 44/100, the General Assembly envisaged the holding of two regional seminars by the Special Committee, one in the Asia/Pacific region and the other in the Caribbean.

7. Availing itself of the readiness of the Governments of Vanuatu and Barbados to serve as host to the seminars, the Special Committee held the regional seminar in the Asia/Pacific region at Port Vila, from 9 to 11 May 1990, and the regional seminar in the Caribbean region at Bridgetown, from 19 to 21 June 1990.

8. The two regional seminars focused on the subject of decolonization and considered the following themes:

(a) Self-determination: its application to small Territories, particularly to the case of small islands;

(b) Economic and social development in the small Territories and their impact on the exercise of the right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination;

(c) Environmental problems affecting small islands;

(d) Protection of natural resources, particularly marine resources, for the benefit of the populations of small islands and Territories;

(e) Protection of land for island populations and dangers of foreign exploitation;

(f) Heightening of awareness of options concerning future political status;

(g) Colonialism and racial discrimination;

(h) Self-determination and regional integration of small islands;

(i) Foreign economic interests and/or activities in the small Territories, with particular concern for the views of the populations concerned;

(j) Consequences of the military use of small islands.

9. The regional seminars were presided over by the Chairman of the Special Committee with the participation of the following members of the Committee:

In Vanuatu: Chile, Fiji, Indonesia, Norway, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania (Rapporteur) and Yugoslavia;

In Barbados: Afghanistan, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba (Rapporteur), Czechoslovakia, Norway and Trinidad and Tobago.

In addition, the seminars were attended by 2 administering Powers, 8 representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories, 3 United Nations Members representing regional organizations, 7 United Nations bodies, 4 intergovernmental bodies, 2 specialized agencies, 24 special guests, 24 non-governmental organizations and 1 observer.

10. A detailed account of the organization, proceedings and summary of discussions of the seminars is contained in the reports prepared by their respective rapporteurs, Mr. Samuel A. Mdee of the United Republic of Tanzania and Mrs. María Cecilia Bermúdez of Cuba.

11. At its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990, the Chairman drew attention to the reports of the two regional seminars (Vanuatu, A/AC.109/1040 and Corr.1, and Barbados, A/AC.109/1043).

12. The Special Committee considered the reports of the two regional seminars at its 1363rd to 1365th, and 1376th meetings, in connection with its consideration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration.

13. The Chairman and the following Member States, in the course of their statements in the general debate on the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, made reference to the reports of the two regional seminars: the Chairman at the 1363rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1363); Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Fiji and Czechoslovakia at the 1364th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1364); Indonesia at the 1365th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1365); and Sierra Leone at the 1376th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

14. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1376), the Committee adopted, without objection, the reports of the two regional seminars referred to in paragraph 11. By adopting the two reports, the Committee noted that the main objective of those seminars, as stated in the guidelines and rules of procedure for the seminars (A/AC.109/1022), was to undertake a comprehensive review of the specific problems of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories and that the contributions of participants, particularly those from Non-Self-Governing Territories, should help the Committee to chart a more effective course for its work and to adjust its

approach and methodology in the fulfilment of its mandate. Further, the Committee decided to make use, wherever possible, of the proposals and suggestions made at the seminars with a view to enhancing and rationalizing its work in a continuing process (see also section D).

C. Seminar at United Nations Headquarters

15. The Special Committee, at its 1376th meeting on 20 August 1990, considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 97th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

> "14. The Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that the seminar intended to be held at Headquarters, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 44/100 of 11 December 1989 relating to the Programme of Activities in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, be postponed to 1991. Such a postponement would give the Committee the time it needs to study a proposal made by some non-governmental organizations at the two regional seminars held in 1990 in Vanuatu and Barbados. The proposal recommends that participants in the seminar at Headquarters include representatives of a cross-section of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories, in particular the youth of those Territories. It is further suggested that the seminar at Headquarters should provide the opportunity to assess the impact of the seminars already held in order to draw the appropriate conclusions for the future. It is the understanding of the Working Group that, as soon as the Committee approves this suggestion, the non-governmental organizations which made the proposal would begin the fund-raising process to cover as much of the cost of the participation of invitees from Non-Self-Governing Territories as possible.
>
> "15. The Working Group likewise decided to recommend to the Committee that, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, the seminar at United Nations Headquarters be held in early 1991."

16. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved, without objection, the above-mentioned recommendations.

D. Follow-up to the seminars organized in 1990 by the Special Committee in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

17. The Special Committee, also at its 1376th meeting on 20 August 1990, considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 97th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1748). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

> "16. The guidelines and rules of procedure for the regional seminars held by the Special Committee in 1990 in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the above Declaration stated that those seminars would provide the basis for a comprehensive review of the specific problems of the remaining small Non-Self-Governing Territories and that contributions from participants would help the Special Committee to chart a more effective course for its

> work with regard to the speedy implementation of the Declaration in those Territories. On the basis of that review, a reassessment of the Committee's work, as well as its approach and methodology with regard to the implementation of its mandate, should be undertaken (A/AC.109/1022). In the light of the foregoing, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee study, on the basis of a working paper to be prepared by the Secretariat for its 1991 session, how best to translate into concrete actions the relevant proposals put forward at those seminars, taking into account, in particular, the views expressed by the representatives of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories."

18. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved, without objection, the above-mentioned recommendation.

E. Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. Consideration by the Special Committee

19. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, *inter alia*, to allocate the above item to the Working Group and plenary meetings of the Committee, as appropriate.

20. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1363rd to 1366th and 1376th meetings, between 1 and 20 August 1990.

21. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the reports of the two regional seminars referred to in paragraph 11.

22. Statements in the general debate were made as follows: the Chairman at the 1363rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1363); the Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Fiji and Czechoslovakia at the 1364th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1364); the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Indonesia, China and Côte d'Ivoire at the 1365th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1365); Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, Cuba and Chile at the 1366th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1366); and Sierra Leone at the 1376th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

2. Consideration of the draft resolution

23. At the 1376th meeting on 20 August, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1753, submitted by him after consultations with the members of the Special Committee.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1753) without a vote. The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

3. Decision of the Special Committee

25. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1055) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 24, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, entitled "International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism",

Having held, in the year of the forty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, a special plenary meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in which the peoples of the world proclaimed their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985,

Considering that the process of national liberation is irresistible and irreversible, and recalling that the Declaration solemnly proclaimed the necessity speedily and unconditionally to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recognizing the significant and commendable role played by the United Nations, since its very inception, in the field of decolonization and noting the emergence, during this period, of more than one hundred States into sovereign existence, in particular noting with satisfaction the attainment of independence by Namibia following the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, and the subsequent admission of independent Namibia as a Member of the United Nations on 23 April 1990,

Noting with satisfaction, in particular, that during the past thirty years a large number of former colonial Territories have achieved independence, mainly through the courageous liberation struggle carried out by the peoples of those countries, led by their national liberation movements, and that many former Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories have exercised their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration,

Noting also with satisfaction the important contribution made by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in furthering the aims and objectives of the Declaration with a view to the liberation of peoples from colonial rule,

Noting further with satisfaction the active and important role being played by former colonial Territories, as States Members of the United Nations and members of the other organizations of the United Nations system in the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the preservation of international peace and security, decolonization and the promotion of human progress, as well as the profound impact thereof on contemporary international relations,

Conscious of the fact that the Declaration has played an important role in assisting the peoples under colonial rule and will continue to serve as an inspiration in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and in mobilizing world public opinion for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the two regional seminars held by the Special Committee in Vanuatu and Barbados on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, 2/

Deeply concerned at the fact that, thirty years after the adoption of the Declaration, colonialism in the world has not yet been totally eradicated,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of peoples to colonial domination constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and is a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations,

Increasingly aware of the importance of economic, social and cultural development and self-reliance of colonial countries and peoples for the attainment and consolidation of genuine independence,

Convinced that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories will be achieved peacefully and most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Determined to take effective measures leading to the complete and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without further delay,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial rule to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Declares that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including racism and apartheid, is incompatible with

the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the principles of international law;

3. Expresses its conviction that the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration should provide an opportunity for Member States to rededicate themselves to the principles and objectives enunciated in that document and for concerted efforts to be made to remove the last vestiges of colonialism in all regions of the world;

4. Strongly condemns South Africa's aggressive activities and acts of destabilization against neighbouring independent African States and its policies of apartheid, as well as its acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability, the use of which would heighten tension and increase the threat to regional as well as international peace and security;

5. Calls upon Member States, in particular colonial Powers, to take effective steps with a view to the complete, unconditional and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and to the faithful and strict observance of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 3/ as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council;

6. Urges Member States to do their utmost to promote, in the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, effective measures for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in all colonial Territories to which the Declaration applies;

7. Calls upon Member States to render, as a matter of urgency, all moral and material assistance to the peoples under colonial rule in their struggle to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;

8. Urges the administering Powers and other Member States to ensure that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories do not run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories and do not impede the implementation of the Declaration;

9. Urges Member States to discontinue all economic, financial, trade and other relations with the racist minority regime of South Africa that run counter to the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa 4/ and to refrain from entering into any relations which may lend legitimacy or support to its policies of apartheid;

10. Requests Member States, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

11. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration

contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the dependent Territories;

12. Reaffirms that all administering Powers are obliged, under the Charter and in accordance with the Declaration, to create economic, social and other conditions in the Territories under their administration which will enable those Territories to achieve genuine independence and economic self-reliance;

13. Requests the administering Powers concerned to adopt the necessary measures to discourage or prevent any systematic influx of immigrants and settlers into the Territories under their administration which might disrupt the demographic composition of those Territories and prevent the genuine exercise of the right of self-determination and independence by their peoples, and to avoid any forced displacement, complete or partial, of the population of colonial Territories;

14. Further requests the administering Powers to preserve the cultural identity, as well as the national unity, of the Territories under their administration and to encourage the full development of the indigenous culture with a view to facilitating the unfettered exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by the peoples of those Territories;

15. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of all kinds of military bases and installations in colonial Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the peoples of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration;

16. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration;

17. Requests Member States, in particular the administering Powers, to adopt appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries in their Territories for use against the national liberation movements struggling for freedom and independence from the yoke of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

18. Considers it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

19. Urges Member States to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

20. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render, or continue to render, within their respective spheres of competence, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements, to take measures to withhold from the apartheid regime of South Africa any form of collaboration or assistance in the financial, economic and technical fields and to discontinue all support to that regime until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, including the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and those of the Security Council;

21. Invites non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to intensify their activities in co-operation with the United Nations;

22. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly may give at its forty-fifth session, to continue to examine the full compliance of all States with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories to which it applies and to propose to the General Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories;

23. Invites all States to cooperate fully with the Special Committee in the complete fulfilment of its mandate.

4. Recommendation of the Special Committee

26. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/100 and with decisions taken at its 1362nd and 1363rd meetings, on 22 January and 1 August 1990, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, entitled "International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism",

Having held, in the year of the forty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, a special plenary meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in which the peoples of the world proclaimed their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Recalling further its resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985,

Considering that the process of national liberation is irresistible and irreversible, and recalling that the Declaration solemnly proclaimed the necessity speedily and unconditionally to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recognizing the significant and commendable role played by the United Nations, since its very inception, in the field of decolonization and noting the emergence, during this period, of more than one hundred States into sovereign existence, in particular noting with satisfaction the attainment of independence by Namibia following the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, and the subsequent admission of independent Namibia as a Member of the United Nations on 23 April 1990,

Noting with satisfaction, in particular, that during the past thirty years a large number of former colonial Territories have achieved independence, mainly through the courageous liberation struggle carried out by the peoples of those countries, led by their national liberation movements, and that many former Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories have exercised their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration,

Noting also with satisfaction the important contribution made by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in furthering the aims and objectives of the Declaration with a view to the liberation of peoples from colonial rule,

Noting further with satisfaction the active and important role being played by former colonial Territories, as States Members of the United Nations and members of the other organizations of the United Nations system in the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the preservation of international peace and security, decolonization and the promotion of human progress, as well as the profound impact thereof on contemporary international relations,

Conscious of the fact that the Declaration has played an important role in assisting the peoples under colonial rule and will continue to serve as an inspiration in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and in mobilizing world public opinion for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the two regional seminars held by the Special Committee in Vanuatu and Barbados on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, 2/

Deeply concerned at the fact that, thirty years after the adoption of the Declaration, colonialism in the world has not yet been totally eradicated,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of peoples to colonial domination constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and is a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations,

Increasingly aware of the importance of economic, social and cultural development and self-reliance of colonial countries and peoples for the attainment and consolidation of genuine independence,

Convinced that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories will be achieved peacefully and most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Determined to take effective measures leading to the complete and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without further delay,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial rule to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Declares that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including racism and apartheid, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the principles of international law;

3. Expresses its conviction that the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration should provide an opportunity for Member States to rededicate themselves to the principles and objectives enunciated in that document and for concerted efforts to be made to remove the last vestiges of colonialism in all regions of the world;

4. Strongly condemns South Africa's aggressive activities and acts of destabilization against neighbouring independent African States and its policies of apartheid, as well as its acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability, the use of which would heighten tension and increase the threat to regional as well as international peace and security;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular colonial Powers, to take effective steps with a view to the complete, unconditional and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and to the faithful and strict observance of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 3/ as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council;

6. *Urges* Member States to do their utmost to promote, in the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, effective measures for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in all colonial Territories to which the Declaration applies;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to render, as a matter of urgency, all moral and material assistance to the peoples under colonial rule in their struggle to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;

8. *Urges* the administering Powers and other Member States to ensure that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories do not run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories and do not impede the implementation of the Declaration;

9. *Urges* Member States to discontinue all economic, financial, trade and other relations with the racist minority regime of South Africa that run counter to the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa 4/ and to refrain from entering into any relations which may lend legitimacy or support to its policies of apartheid;

10. *Requests* Member States, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

11. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the dependent Territories;

12. *Reaffirms* that all administering Powers are obliged, under the Charter and in accordance with the Declaration, to create economic, social and other conditions in the Territories under their administration which will enable those Territories to achieve genuine independence and economic self-reliance;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to adopt the necessary measures to discourage or prevent any systematic influx of immigrants and settlers into the Territories under their administration which might disrupt the demographic composition of those Territories and prevent the genuine exercise of the right of self-determination and

independence by their peoples, and to avoid any forced displacement, complete or partial, of the population of colonial Territories;

14. Further requests the administering Powers to preserve the cultural identity, as well as the national unity, of the Territories under their administration and to encourage the full development of the indigenous culture with a view to facilitating the unfettered exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by the peoples of those Territories;

15. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of all kinds of military bases and installations in colonial Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the peoples of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration;

16. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration;

17. Requests Member States, in particular the administering Powers, to adopt appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries in their Territories for use against the national liberation movements struggling for freedom and independence from the yoke of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

18. Considers it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

19. Urges Member States to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

20. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render, or continue to render, within their respective spheres of competence, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements, to take measures to withhold from the apartheid regime of South Africa any form of collaboration or assistance in the financial, economic and technical fields and to discontinue all support to that regime until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, including the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and those of the Security Council;

21. *Invites* non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to intensify their activities in cooperation with the United Nations;

22. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the full compliance of all States with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories to which it applies and to propose to the General Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories;

23. *Invites* all States to cooperate fully with the Special Committee in the complete fulfilment of its mandate.

F. Other matters

27. At the 1376th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/100, the plenary meeting of the General Assembly in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary was tentatively scheduled for 11 October 1990. Further consultations would be held by the Chairman with the President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly concerning the specific modalities and procedures in that regard.

28. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/100, arrangements had been made by the United Nations Postal Administration for the slogan cancellation, "Complete decolonization - objective 2000", marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to be put into effect from 14 December 1990 to 17 March 1991.

29. Any further information received by the Special Committee relating to activities undertaken by organizations concerned under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/100 will be made available, as appropriate, at a later date.

Notes

1/ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ See A/AC.109/1040 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/1043.

3/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

4/ General Assembly resolution S-16/1, annex.

CHAPTER III*

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, _inter alia_, to maintain its Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and allocated to it certain items for its consideration. The Committee further decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization, as appropriate, at its plenary and subcommittee meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990.

3. The Special Committee, in its consideration of the item, took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions including, in particular, resolution 44/102 of 11 December 1989 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, and resolution 44/101 of the same date on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also considered Assembly resolutions 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating, respectively, to the twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), as well as non-governmental organizations.

4. In connection with the annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of All Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat undertook a number of activities during the week of 21 May 1990 (see para. 9), as set out in the 279th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1720), which the Special Committee approved on 15 May 1990 on the basis of related consultations and on the understanding that further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations contained therein.

5. On the basis of the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance at its 471st meeting on 4 April and following consultations in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance heard a statement by Mr. J. A. González-González at its 473rd meeting, on 11 April 1990 (GA/COL/2723).

6. At the 1364th meeting, on 2 August, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1364), introduced the 280th and 282nd to 284th reports of the

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* Previously issued as part of A/45/23 (Part III).

Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1721 and L.1723-L.1725). The 280th report related to the Subcommittee's consultations with representatives of the Department of Public Information and of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the Secretariat. The 282nd report dealt with the Subcommittee's consultations with non-governmental organizations and the 283rd report contained an account of the Subcommittee's consultations with the representative of the Office of the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations and those of the national liberation movements concerned. The 284th report related to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118.

7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1364), the Special Committee adopted the 280th and 282nd reports of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1721 and L.1723) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see paras. 11 and 12), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

8. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 283rd and 284th reports of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1724 and L.1725) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that, in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see paras. 13 and 14), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of All Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

9. The 279th report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1720), approved by the Special Committee on 15 May 1990 (see para. 4), contained the following conclusions and recommendations, on the basis of which a number of activities were undertaken in connection with the Week of Solidarity:

(a) The Chairman of the Special Committee should issue a press statement on the Week of Solidarity, which should be given maximum publicity by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

(b) Activities in connection with the Week should be announced at the daily briefing for the members of the press corps, who should be invited to attend those activities;

(c) Dispatches covering activities in connection with the Week should be sent to the Pool of Non-Aligned Agencies;

(d) A briefing should be held for non-governmental organizations concerned with colonial questions;

(e) A public screening of films on the same subject should be held;

(f) The weekly News Digest should report on activities undertaken during the Week;

(g) Information regarding the Week should be included in the booklet Notes for Speakers;

(h) During the Week, anti-apartheid radio programmes should include coverage of all activities in connection with the Week;

(i) In response to the mandate contained in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 44/102 of 11 December 1989, the United Nations information centres should intensify their activities in connection with the Week. In this connection, United Nations information centres and other United Nations field offices should organize public information programmes, particularly for non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, for the promotion of the Week, using printed and audio-visual materials provided by Headquarters;

(j) The Special Committee should also request that information on all colonial Territories be given wider dissemination during the Week.

10. In accordance with the above decision (see para. 9 (a)), the Chairman of the Special Committee issued the following statement on 21 May in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity:

Statement issued by the Chairman on 21 May 1990 on the Week of Solidarity

> "In 1972, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2911 (XXVII), addressed an appeal to the Governments and peoples of the world to observe annually a Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa. The Week was to start on 25 May, which marks Africa Liberation Day. At that time, a large part of southern Africa remained under colonial rule, and heroic wars of liberation were being waged in the region.
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> "In 1982, the General Assembly expanded the scope of the Week of Solidarity to include its support for the peoples of all other dependent Territories, as well as those in South Africa fighting for freedom, independence and human rights. This was in conformity with the purposes and tenets embodied in the United Nations Charter, in particular the reaffirmation of faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large or small. It was also in full accord with the principles enshrined in the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which, inter alia, proclaimed that immediate steps should be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of Territories which have not yet attained independence, without any conditions and in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order that they might enjoy complete independence and freedom.
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> "During the past 18 years, in Africa alone, the world community has witnessed the accession to independence of 10 Territories, thus enabling some 28 million men and women of that continent to achieve their long-sought-after freedom from colonial rule. In the same period, some 26 colonial Territories in Africa and elsewhere have acceded to independence, many of them becoming full-fledged members of the world community. This

year, it is with a deep sense of satisfaction that we note the historic accession to independence of Namibia after decades of untold suffering and sacrifices endured by the Namibian people. While hailing the people of Namibia for their gallantry and heroism in the course of the protracted struggle they had to wage against the colonial Power, the Committee pays a special tribute to the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative and indeed the entire United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) team for successfully carrying out the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The efforts of the international community over the past four decades in respect of Namibia have been richly rewarded in the final achievement by the Namibian people of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on decolonization.

"As we are all aware, the newly independent Namibia will have to grapple with exigencies of independent nationhood which will require enormous financial, material and technical resources; thus, the volume of external assistance needed to meet these challenges cannot be overemphasized. In this connection, I appeal to the international community to contribute generously at the forthcoming United Nations Pledging Conference for Namibia, which is scheduled to be held next month.

"In South Africa, the liberation of Nelson Mandela and the legalization of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and other political organizations give rise to the hope for the sustained conduct of a meaningful dialogue between the apartheid regime and the majority of the population. The relaxation of tension at the international level and prevailing political milieu in the world and in South Africa augur well for a decisive, united course of action designed to restore to the peoples of South Africa their long-deprived fundamental rights, to put an irrevocable end to the inhuman, repressive policy and practice of apartheid.

"On the occasion of the Week of Solidarity, the Special Committee pays a particular tribute to all those courageous peoples who have given their lives to the cause of freedom and justice for colonial peoples everywhere, as well as to those many other patriots who have been imprisoned, detained or restricted for no reason other than their opposition to the inhuman system of apartheid, or who are otherwise banned and restricted because of their actions in support of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

"In observance of the Week of Solidarity this year, I wish on behalf of the Special Committee to urge all Member States to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of South Africa and elsewhere struggling for freedom, independence and equal rights by effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on their just cause and by encouraging and securing support actions in their favour of all media operating under the jurisdiction of Member States.

"Aware that this year marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/100, has envisaged a number of commemorative events during the year. These events will provide excellent opportunity to pledge the international community's renewed dedication to the eradication of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. They will also afford an appropriate opportunity to evaluate the activities undertaken by the United

Nations over the past 30 years to promote the decolonization of the remaining dependent small Territories and, in the light of that evaluation, to formulate a specific programme of measures designed to speed up that process.

"Indeed, as called for in the resolution of the General Assembly referred to above, the Special Committee will be submitting a number of recommendations in that regard to the Assembly for its consideration at its forty-fifth session this fall. The Chairman wishes to express his confident hope that those recommendations of the Committee will further facilitate the efforts of the Organization towards the final elimination of colonialism in all its forms."

C. Other decisions of the Special Committee

11. The 280th report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1721), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990 (see para. 7), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee reiterates the importance of the United Nations effecting the widest possible dissemination of true, accurate and topical information on decolonization as an instrument for furthering the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

(2) The Special Committee condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain Western countries and, especially, Israel in the political, economic, nuclear, military and other fields. The Committee also strongly denounces any attempts to misrepresent the struggle of the peoples of colonial Territories for freedom and independence as terrorist activities and to label the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The Committee therefore considers it imperative for the United Nations to take all possible steps to intensify its activities in the field of dissemination of information in order to counter such attempts and to make the international community and world public opinion aware that recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of all colonial Territories entails as a corollary the extension of all moral and material support to them and their national liberation movements.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates the great importance it attaches to the work of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. It should be recalled that the Information Unit on Decolonization in that Department was created in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 in order to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis and in consultation with the Special Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization. The Committee urges the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to take all necessary steps to enable it to continue to discharge its

mandate, taking into account all the Territories under consideration by the Committee.

(4) While noting the active participation of the Department of Public Information in the work of the Committee and its efforts to produce and disseminate information on decolonization, to monitor the responses received from the United Nations information centres and to report thereon, the Special Committee requests the Department:

(a) To continue to intensify, through all the means at its disposal, its work of publicity in the field of decolonization, basing its activities in this regard on the Charter; on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960; the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980; on the items on the agenda of the Special Committee; and on all relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and of other organs of the United Nations active in the field of decolonization;

(b) To underline in all its activities that, despite major achievements in the process of decolonization, colonialism has not been completely eradicated and that the activities of the United Nations in this field should be given high priority until all of the goals of the Declaration have been achieved;

(c) To provide world-wide dissemination of all activities regarding the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the regional seminars held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, in May 1990, and at Bridgetown, Barbados, in June 1990, as well as those activities relating to the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

(d) To provide wider dissemination of information on all remaining colonial Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, including information on all military bases or facilities in any of those Territories;

(e) To provide wider dissemination, particularly through parliamentary bodies, non-governmental organizations, mass media and universities, in a clear and simple form accessible to the public, of basic decolonization resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including those adopted by the Special Committee, and other basic materials concerning decolonization, and to distribute them, especially through United Nations information centres, in local languages when appropriate, in particular in those regions in which there are still colonial Territories, and in countries that are administering Powers;

(f) To continue to strengthen cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the United Nations information centres in Africa, as appropriate, with a view to developing a prompt and systematic exchange of information and publicity material;

(g) To continue to strengthen the efforts to counteract campaigns aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations;

(h) To strengthen further its cooperation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and to provide it on a regular basis with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization;

(i) To disseminate, to the maximum degree possible, materials prepared by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries concerning decolonization;

(j) To adopt measures aimed at providing full coverage of all activities of relevant United Nations bodies in the field of decolonization in press releases in both the English and French languages;

(k) To intensify the provision of information material on decolonization, including through exhibitions to be shown outside United Nations Headquarters, to all United Nations information centres and to increase its assistance to them in all of their activities in the field of decolonization;

(l) To take urgent measures, in cooperation with the Special Committee, so as to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization;

(m) To utilize materials pertaining to the participation of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the decolonization process, and to distribute those materials, as appropriate, through the United Nations information centres.

(5) The Special Committee requests the Department of Public Information to provide it with feedback reports from the United Nations information centres regarding their activities of dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, on the activities undertaken in 1990 in relation to the celebration of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of All Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, prior to the consideration of the celebration of the Week by the Subcommittee in 1991.

(6) The Special Committee urges the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to ensure that information bodies provide better coverage of decolonization in all regions, in particular in some countries in Western Europe and North America.

(7) The Special Committee requests the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, to increase its speaking engagements at university campuses across North America and, if requested, in other regions on the subject of decolonization and to inform the Subcommittee of the experience and the results achieved.

(8) The Special Committee requests the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional

Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to continue to take into consideration the important role being played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and in the dissemination of information on the situation in all the remaining colonial Territories under consideration by the Committee, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration and by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of national liberation movements. The Committee requests the two Departments to continue and intensify their cooperation with non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization, particularly through briefings on colonial issues and through the provision of relevant printed materials on decolonization.

(9) The Special Committee appeals to the mass media to regard it as their task to contribute to the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism by disseminating information on the current problems of decolonization and to render support to the peoples of the colonial countries.

(10) The Special Committee further appeals to the mass media to contribute to increasing public awareness of the close link between the struggle against colonialism and the struggle for international peace and security, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and of the Declaration.

(11) The Special Committee expresses the view that the mass media could provide broader coverage of events and activities relating to the struggle against colonialism, such as conferences, seminars and round tables, as well as meetings of United Nations organs dealing with a particular question, and the publication and wide distribution of pertinent resolutions and decisions of such bodies.

(12) The Special Committee should continue, in pursuance of its mandate, to consider new ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the dissemination of information relating to decolonization. To that end, the Committee should, inter alia, hold consultations with non-United Nations media interested in the dissemination of information on decolonization.

12. The 282nd report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1723), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990 (see para. 7) contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee expresses the view that non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, that is, by disseminating information on the position of the United Nations with regard to decolonization, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of the national liberation movements and by providing assistance to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, including those in South Africa, and other national liberation movements internationally recognized, in their

struggle for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(2) The Special Committee encourages non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations by, inter alia, supporting the provisions of, and widely disseminating, particularly to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the texts of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to colonial questions.

(3) The Special Committee also encourages non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their support for all colonial peoples, including those in South Africa, and for national liberation movements internationally recognized, in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(4) The Special Committee requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to provide all non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization with clear and simple information on colonial issues, in the form of relevant United Nations studies, monographs and other materials about all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, in order to enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories. The provision to non-governmental organizations of information on foreign economic and military activities in colonial Territories, including military bases, is of particular importance. The Special Committee requests the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the Secretariat to continue preparing material on the subject and to update previous studies. Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to assist in disseminating those materials, in particular to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(5) The Special Committee also requests the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to continue to cooperate with the Institutional Relations and Non-Governmental Organizations Section and the Public Services Section of the Department of Public Information and to provide frequent briefings on decolonization on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee at United Nations Headquarters to interested non-governmental organizations and student groups, as well as to university students at campuses away from Headquarters.

(6) The Special Committee and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship should be represented at relevant seminars and other activities on decolonization matters organized by non-governmental organizations substantially connected with the mandate and work of the Special Committee in order to disseminate and explain the position of the United Nations on decolonization issues; to discuss their experience in disseminating information on decolonization and in providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national

liberation movements; and to obtain additional information on the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(7) The Special Committee, in order to achieve closer cooperation with the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, requests the organizations concerned to supply it with information on their research and the results thereof with regard to important points of view on the problems of colonialism, as well as on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, and to communicate the results of that research to it, for distribution to all interested non-governmental organizations, after consultations in the Special Committee.

(8) The Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship should be requested to utilize, whenever appropriate, information furnished by non-governmental organizations concerning the situation in all the Territories on the agenda of the Special Committee when preparing working papers for the Special Committee.

13. The 283rd report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1724), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990 (see para. 8), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee commends OAU for its contribution to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and of racism and apartheid, for the support it gives to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements fighting for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights, and for the attention it devotes to the struggle of independent States in southern Africa against aggression, subversion, destabilization and all forms of colonial or neo-colonial pressures by the Pretoria regime.

(2) The Special Committee should further strengthen its contacts, cooperation, periodic consultations and systematic exchanges of views with OAU and with the representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(3) The Special Committee recommends that all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should be urged once more to increase their support to the peoples of South Africa struggling for freedom and human rights.

(4) The Special Committee recommends that a further appeal should be addressed to all Member States to adopt the measures necessary for the dissemination of objective and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of South Africa against racism and apartheid and for freedom and human rights. The Special Committee strongly recommends that all Member States should be asked to report to the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in response to that appeal.

(5) The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should reiterate the appeal contained in Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 regarding voluntary contributions to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.

(6) The Special Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information, assisted as appropriate by the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, should continue to prepare and disseminate relevant materials and programmes that reflect the position of the United Nations on the question of decolonization, and on the struggle against apartheid, particularly through the United Nations information centres and those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization on the Special Committee's mailing list.

(7) The Special Committee recommends that the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, should be requested to continue to take all necessary steps to assist, as a matter of priority, the Special Committee, and the Special Committee against Apartheid, in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and the dissemination of information on decolonization with a view to mobilizing public support for the self-determination, freedom and independence of all colonial peoples.

(8) The Special Committee requests its Chairman to discuss with the presiding officer of the Special Committee against Apartheid the holding of periodic consultations in order to coordinate the relevant activities of the two bodies. Among the matters to be considered in the course of those consultations should be effective measures to be taken, within the respective mandates of the two bodies, to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization and to seek ways to increase contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

(9) The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to expedite his consultations regarding technical and financial assistance to those States in southern Africa broadcasting or willing to broadcast anti-apartheid programmes in order to enable their radio transmitters to be heard by an increased percentage of the population in South Africa.

14. The 284th report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1725), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990 (see para. 8), contained the recommendation that the Secretary-General should request once more those States that had not yet done so to reply as speedily as possible to his previous communications relating to the Plan of Action contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118. It also contained the recommendation that, taking into account that the Assembly, by its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, had declared the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, the Secretary-General should submit to the Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, a report that would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century, a world free of colonialism.

15. The Special Committee also took decisions during the year relating to publicity in connection with other items on its agenda as follows:

(a) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August (see chap. V, para. 10, of the present report), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests";

(b) In a decision on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August (see chap. VI, para. 10, of the present report), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

CHAPTER IV*

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Subcommittee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August 1990.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions including, in particular, those provisions relating to the question contained in resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolutions 44/90 to 44/99 of 11 December 1989 and Assembly decision 44/428 of the same date relating to specific Territories. The Committee also considered Assembly resolutions 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating, respectively, to the twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1741) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August 1989. 1/ In his report, the Chairman stated, inter alia, that with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, a number of administering Powers had reiterated their readiness to continue to provide all relevant information on the Territories under their respective administration, to participate in the work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in the Territories concerned, as appropriate, and on the basis of consultations to be held subsequently.

5. The Chairman further stated in his report that, while he had noted the continued readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, and stressing the importance of the participation of administering Powers in the work of the Committee and in multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization, he had requested the representative of the United Kingdom once again to communicate to his Government the appeal by members of the Committee to reconsider its 1986 decision. In that regard, the Chairman recalled that the Special Committee had dispatched in the past no fewer than 10 visiting missions to Territories under United Kingdom administration, and expressed the hope that the Special Committee would receive, in the near future, invitations from the United Kingdom to send visiting missions to Territories

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* Previously issued as part of A/45/23 (Part II).

under its administration. The Chairman undertook to keep the Special Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned on that question.

6. At the 1365th meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item which he had prepared on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1742).

7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1365), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1742) without objection (see para. 11). The representative of Norway made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1365).

8. On 24 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1046) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

9. In addition to the consideration of the item at the plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described below, the Subcommittee on Small Territories, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions mentioned in paragraph 3, as well as previous decisions of the Committee relating to the item.

10. By approving the relevant reports of that Subcommittee, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions and recommendations concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in chapter IX of the present report, relating to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1046) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,
>
> Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question, 2/
>
> Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee requesting the administering Powers to cooperate fully with the United Nations by receiving visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,
>
> Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in those Territories and of ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the peoples thereof regarding their future status,
>
> Conscious that United Nations visiting missions enhance the capacity of the United Nations to assist the peoples of colonial Territories in

attaining the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and in other relevant resolutions of the Assembly,

Reiterating its regret at the decision in 1986 of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the work of the Special Committee and noting with concern that the non-participation of the United Kingdom has, since then, made it difficult for the Special Committee to conduct a thorough review of developments in the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom,

1. *Stresses* the need to dispatch periodic visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to those Territories;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the United Nations by receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration;

3. *Continues to call upon* those administering Powers that are not participating in the work of the Special Committee to reconsider their decisions and to take an active part in the work of the Committee;

4. *Requests* its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned on the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate.

Notes

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. IV, para. 11.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1741.

CHAPTER V*

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to take up the above item as appropriate. The Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Subcommittee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1365th, 1366th and 1376th meetings, between 6 and 20 August 1990.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 44/84 of 11 December 1989, relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration; and resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee also took into consideration the relevant documents of other intergovernmental bodies concerned, to which reference is made in the sixth preambular paragraph of the resolution it adopted on 20 August (see para. 10 below).

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities, in the following Territories: the Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/1020), the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/1024), Bermuda (A/AC.109/1028), Montserrat (A/AC.109/1032), the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/1034) and Anguilla (A/AC.109/1035).

5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1365th and 1366th meetings, on 6 and 8 August, respectively. The following Member States took part in the debate: Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Czechoslovakia at the 1365th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1365), and Ethiopia, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Chile at the 1366th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1366).

6. At the 1366th meeting, on 8 August, statements were made by the Chairman and the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1366).

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* Previously issued as part of A/45/23 (Part IV and Corr.1).

** Document A/44/974 of 7 September 1990 and General Assembly decision 44/469 of 11 September 1990.

7. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1751, which he submitted after consultations with the members of the Special Committee.

8. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/AC.109/L.1751 (see para. 10) by a vote of 21 to none, with 3 abstentions. The representative of Norway made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

9. On 27 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/1053) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1053) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",
>
> Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 44/84 of 11 December 1989,
>
> Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,
>
> Reaffirming that those economic and other activities that impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,
>
> Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the collaboration by certain countries with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of apartheid,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific Ocean and other regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on such transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the apartheid regime,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other

interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain countries, in particular Israel, with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that regime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority regime of South Africa of certain countries, as well as transnational corporations, that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the regime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. Calls upon all States to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that regime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take

legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African regime to take further measures;

12. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. Appeals to the mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to coordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid regime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that regime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military or other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1362nd and 1363rd meetings, on 22 January and 1 August 1990, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 1/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 44/84 of 11 December 1989,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that those economic and other activities that impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned

Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the collaboration by certain countries with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of apartheid,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific Ocean and other regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the apartheid regime,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to

the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain countries, in particular Israel, with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that regime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority regime of South Africa of certain countries, as well as transnational corporations, that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the regime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. Calls upon all States to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that regime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with

the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African regime to take further measures;

12. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources, as well as their right to establish and maintain control over the future development of those natural resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. Appeals to the mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to coordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid regime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that regime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military or other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Notes

1/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER VI*

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to take up the above item as appropriate. The Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Subcommittee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1365th, 1366th and 1376th meetings, between 6 and 20 August 1990.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989. By paragraph 9 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 44/425 of 11 December 1989, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. During the consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Guam (A/AC.109/1018), Bermuda (A/AC.109/1027) and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/1030).

5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1365th and 1366th meetings, on 6 and 8 August, respectively. The following Member States took part in the debate: Afghanistan, China and Czechoslovakia at the 1365th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1365); and Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Chile at the 1366th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1366).

6. At the 1366th meeting, on 8 August, statements were made by the Chairman and the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1366).

7. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman drew attention to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1752 submitted by him on the basis of consultations with members of the Special Committee.

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* Previously issued as part of A/45/23 (Part IV) and Corr.1.

8. At the same meeting, the Special Committee took action on the draft decision contained in document A/AC.109/L.1752, as follows:

(a) At the request of Czechoslovakia, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 7 of the draft decision. Paragraph 7 was retained by a vote of 20 to 2, with 2 abstentions.

(b) The draft decision, as a whole, was adopted by a vote of 22 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 10). The representatives of Czechoslovakia and Norway made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

9. On 27 August, copies of the decision (A/AC.109/1054) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/1054) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, is reproduced below:

> 1. The Special Committee, having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and conscious that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination, reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.
>
> 2. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The Special Committee reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The Special Committee notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Committee declares that the policy of apartheid and destabilization not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

6. The Special Committee condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Special Committee urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 1/ and adopt further measures to widen the scope of its resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Special Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 2/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The Special Committee considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist regime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee condemns the continuing support to the racist regime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Committee expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist regime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology,

nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

8. The Special Committee strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist regime in the military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid regime. The Committee thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

9. The Special Committee urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid regime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

10. The Special Committee deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

11. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

12. The Special Committee decides, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-fifth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1362nd and 1363rd meetings, on 22 January and 1 August 1990, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of

the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 3/ and recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and conscious that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination, reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Assembly declares that the policy of apartheid and destabilization not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

6. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Security Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 1/ and adopt further measures to widen the scope of its resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 2/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist regime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist regime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist regime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

8. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist regime in the military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid regime. The Committee thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

9. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid regime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

10. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

11. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

12. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

2/ Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

3/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER VII*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately, to be considered at its plenary meetings and by the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1363rd, 1365th, 1366th and 1376th meetings, between 1 and 20 August 1990.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions concerning the item.

4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1990/60 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 36th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1990. By paragraph 14 of that resolution, the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the second regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/1990/SR.36). Further, the Committee took into consideration the relevant documents of other intergovernmental bodies concerned, to which reference is made in the fourth preambular paragraph of the resolution it adopted on 20 August (A/AC.109/1052) (see para. 17).

5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/45/309), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 16 of its resolution 44/85, containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.

6. The Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, granted a request for hearing to Mr. Carlyle Corbin of the Working Group of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation

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* Previously issued as part of A/45/23 (Part V).

Committee. Mr. Corbin made a statement at the 1365th meeting, on 6 August (A/AC.109/PV.1365).

7. At the 1365th meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to the relevant documentation, including the report on the related consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council under the terms of paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 44/85 (A/AC.109/L.1740 and E/1990/72).

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia reported orally on his participation, on behalf of the Special Committee, in the work of the Third Committee of the Economic and Social Council in connection with its consideration of the item during the Council's second regular session held at Geneva in July (A/AC.109/PV.1365).

9. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 281st report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1722). The report contained an account of the consultations held by the Subcommittee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Also contained in the report were the Subcommittee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1722, para. 6). The 283rd report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1724), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1364th meeting on 2 August, also contains a reference to the item.

10. The general debate on the item took place at the 1365th and 1366th meetings, on 6 and 8 August, respectively. The following Member States took part in the debate: Afghanistan, Indonesia and Côte d'Ivoire at the 1365th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1365), and Cuba and Chile at the 1366th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1366).

11. At the 1366th meeting, on 8 August, statements were made by the Chairman and the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1366).

12. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1749, as well as amendments thereto submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/L.1750).

13. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 281st report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1722) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see annex to the present chapter).

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1376), in the course of which he introduced amendments (A/AC.109/L.1750) to the draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1749), by which:

(a) The thirteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "Considering that the retention of any links with the racist regime of South Africa is tantamount to support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by that regime against

the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States,"

was replaced by:

> "Noting with grave concern the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between racist Pretoria and Israel,"

(b) The following new operative paragraph 18 was inserted:

> "18. Condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist regime and Israel;".

Former operative paragraphs 18 to 22 were renumbered as operative paragraphs 19 to 23.

15. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Republic of Tanzania and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1376), the Special Committee adopted the first part of amendment A/AC.109/L.1750 by a vote of 18 to 3, with 3 abstentions and the second part of the amendment by a vote of 18 to 3, with 3 abstentions. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1749 as a whole, as amended, by a vote of 21 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 17). Further statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

16. On 27 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1052), together with a copy of the 281st report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1722), was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. On the same date, the text of the resolution was transmitted to all States.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

17. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1052) was adopted by the Special Committee at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 15, and is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Chairman 2/ and the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 3/ on the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",
>
> Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in

the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the attainment of independence by Namibia following the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, and the subsequent admission of independent Namibia as a Member of the United Nations on 23 April 1990,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of Non-Self-Governing Territories to programmes and activities of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that destabilization by South Africa of the front-line and neighbouring States, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion or other means, the forms and consequences of which stand well documented in United Nations and other publications, is unacceptable in all its forms and must not occur,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued cooperation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Noting with grave concern the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between racist Pretoria and Israel,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman on the related consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 2/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 4/

2. Takes note of the report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 3/

3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

4. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of

urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs, but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

7. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

8. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and cooperation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance, to facilitate and to accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the regional and other organizations, where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

11. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to take appropriate measures within their respective spheres of competence in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

13. Welcomes the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

14. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories at the relevant meetings and conferences of

the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

15. Further urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

16. Stresses, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

17. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime;

18. Condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist regime and Israel;

19. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

21. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized

agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

22. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its forty-fifth session, to continue to examine the item and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

18. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1362nd and 1363rd meetings, on 22 January and 1 August 1990, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General 1/ and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989,

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the attainment of independence by Namibia following the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, and the subsequent admission of independent Namibia as a Member of the United Nations on 23 April 1990, Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of Non-Self-Governing Territories to programmes and activities of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that destabilization by South Africa of the front-line and neighbouring States, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion or other means, the forms and consequences of which stand well documented in United Nations and other publications, is unacceptable in all its forms and must not occur,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued cooperation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Noting with grave concern the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between racist Pretoria and Israel,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization, Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 5/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs, but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

7. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and cooperation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance, to facilitate and to accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

8. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the

regional and other organizations, where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

9. *Urges once again* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

10. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to take appropriate measures within their respective spheres of competence in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

12. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

13. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

14. *Further urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

15. *Stresses*, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

16. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime;

17. *Condemns* the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist regime and Israel;

18. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

20. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

21. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Notes

1/ A/45/309.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1740.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1722 and Add.1.

4/ E/1990/72.

5/ The present chapter.

Annex

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE*

Chairman: Mr. Alexander SLABÝ (Czechoslovakia)

...

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The Special Committee condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain Western countries, and especially Israel, in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields.

(2) The Special Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend within their competence, as a matter of priority, substantial material and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the liberation struggle in southern Africa and to resist the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity by troops of the racist regime of South Africa.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(4) The Special Committee commends those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions. The Special Committee urges those who have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, particularly on the assistance provided to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

(5) Once again, the Special Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should be drawn to the principle that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the increase by the

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* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1722.

United Nations system of its moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, including those of South Africa, their national liberation movements and other internationally recognized liberation movements.

(6) The Special Committee continues to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for their liberation. In this connection, the Special Committee is of the opinion that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those that have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and cooperation with those peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the relevant international bodies, and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active cooperation of their national liberation movements. The Special Committee is of the view that the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to the peoples of the colonial Territories, including those of South Africa, and their liberation movements and other internationally recognized liberation movements, should not only meet their immediate needs, but should also create conditions conducive to development after these peoples have exercised their right to self-determination and independence, taking into consideration the need to preserve indigenous cultures and traditions, as well as the benefits they may provide for development.

(7) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies.

(8) The Special Committee commends the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and by the United Nations to participate fully as observers in the proceedings of those organizations relating to matters concerning their countries and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay.

(9) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the Namibian people continue to be the beneficiaries of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

(10) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of coordination at the country, regional and Headquarters levels of the programmes of assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, including those of South Africa and other internationally recognized liberation movements. The Special Committee considers that such coordination would enable the peoples concerned to derive the maximum benefit from those programmes.

(11) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that some influential groups are encouraging the granting of a new loan to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and, in this context, urges IMF to comply strictly with the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding South Africa and its apartheid policies.

(12) The Special Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of the World Bank before the Subcommittee on 18 April 1990, in which he indicated that South Africa was a member of the Bank, but that the Bank had not granted any loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all loans made to, or guaranteed by, South Africa up to that time had been fully repaid. Therefore, the Bank did not have any outstanding loans to South Africa. Also, the last election for executive directors of the Bank Group in which South Africa had participated had been the one held in 1972; as a result, it was not represented on the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Special Committee notes with deep concern that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with racist South Africa, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of that body, and is of the view that the World Bank should put an end to all links with that racist regime, as long as apartheid continues to exist.

(13) The Special Committee reiterates its firm conviction that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should take all the measures necessary to stop all collaboration with or assistance to the racist regime of South Africa in financial, economic, technical, nuclear or other fields so as to compel that regime to implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the apartheid regime and neighbouring States. The Special Committee is also of the view that these organizations should discontinue all collaboration with and support to that regime until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Special Committee commends all those agencies and organizations that have terminated relations with the racist South African regime and recommends that the General Assembly should hold accountable those agencies and organizations that continue to cooperate with, and extend such assistance to, South Africa.

(14) The Special Committee deeply deplores the granting, in disregard of relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, of a credit of $US 1.1 billion by IMF to South Africa in November 1982. The Special Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of IMF on 20 April 1990, in which he said that South Africa had paid back to the Fund all the amounts it had borrowed, along with interest charges. The Special Committee is strongly convinced that the total economic isolation of the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy. In this connection the Special Committee deeply regrets that IMF continues to maintain links with the racist South African regime, and it is of the view that IMF should put an end to all links with that racist regime and should not extend any credits or any kind of assistance to South Africa as long as apartheid continues to exist.

(15) The Special Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, should once again propose, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, a/ the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa. It further recommends that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the General Assembly should propose that the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the above-mentioned item.

(16) The Special Committee urges IMF and the World Bank to increase their assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States that have been victims of South African aggression.

(17) The Special Committee reiterates its conviction that consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system are an appropriate means for further strengthening the role of those organizations in the process of decolonization with regard to the aims and objectives of the Declaration, as well as for the Special Committee to benefit from their experience in that process. The Special Committee is also of the opinion that the agencies and organizations, particularly IMF, in accordance with their charters, should inform it of the results of the consideration by their respective bodies of the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly aimed at enhancing their role in the decolonization process.

Notes

a/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

CHAPTER VIII*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August 1990.

3. The Special Committee, in its consideration of the item, took into account the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, inter alia, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 5 of resolution 44/83 of 11 December 1989, by which the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/1039 and Corr.1) containing information on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 e of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1988, 1989 and 1990.

5. At the 1365th meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1739 submitted by him on the item.

6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1739 without objection (see para. 8).

7. On 24 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1047) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

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* Previously issued as part of A/45/23 (Part V).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1047) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> *Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 1/
>
> *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,
>
> *Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 44/83 of 11 December 1989, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),
>
> *Stressing* the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,
>
> 1. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;
>
> 2. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;
>
> 3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;
>
> 4. *Decides*, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that connection, to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

9. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1362nd and 1363rd meetings, on 22 January and 1 August 1990, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations 2/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 44/83 of 11 December 1989, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 e of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations; 2/

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit or to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on

political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Notes

1/ A/AC.109/1039 and Corr.1.

2/ The present chapter.

3/ A/45/559.

CHAPTER IX*

EAST TIMOR, GIBRALTAR, NEW CALEDONIA, WESTERN SAHARA, ANGUILLA, BERMUDA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, PITCAIRN, ST. HELENA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, TOKELAU, AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. Introduction

1. The Special Committee, at its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), decided, _inter alia_, to take up the following 17 Territories as separate items and to allocate them for consideration in its plenary meetings and the Subcommittee on Small Territories, as indicated.

Question	Allocation
East Timor	Plenary
Gibraltar	"
New Caledonia	"
Western Sahara	"
Tokelau	Subcommittee on Small Territories
Cayman Islands	"
Pitcairn	"
Bermuda	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"
St. Helena	"
Anguilla	"
British Virgin Islands	"
Montserrat	"
American Samoa	"
Guam	"
United States Virgin Islands	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"

2. The present chapter contains an account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories (see sect. B), as well as its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see sect. C). Accounts of the Committee's consideration of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Namibia are set out in chapters X and XI of the present report.

3. In its consideration of the items, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1.

General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular, "... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolutions 44/88 to 44/99 of 11 December 1989 and decisions 44/402 of 22 September 1989, and 44/426 to 44/428 of 11 December 1989 relating to the items. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

4. In their capacity as the administering Powers concerned and in accordance with established procedures, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States of America continued to participate in the work of the Special Committee, New Zealand in relation to Tokelau, Portugal to East Timor and the United States to American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and Guam. The latter delegation did not take part in the Committee's consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories under its administration. 1/

6. In its reports on the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Subcommittee on Small Territories, recalling that it had been the established procedure for the administering Power to participate in the consideration of the Territory under its administration and bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions, particularly those that had invited all States to cooperate fully with the Special Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate, expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact that that had on its work. In that regard, the Subcommittee stressed the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterated its appeal to the administering Power to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee, and called upon the administering Power to provide detailed and up-to-date information under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1365th meeting, on 6 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/1046), by which, in "reiterating its regret at the decision in 1986 of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the work of the Special Committee and noting with concern that the non-participation of the United Kingdom has, since then, made it difficult for the Special Committee to conduct a thorough review of developments in the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee called upon the administering Powers "to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the United Nations by receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration", and upon those administering Powers that were not participating in the work of the Special Committee "to reconsider their decisions and to take an active part in the work of the Committee". 2/

B. Consideration by and decisions of the Special Committee

1. East Timor

8. The Special Committee considered the question of East Timor at its 1363rd and 1366th to 1368th meetings, between 1 and 9 August 1990.

9. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1037 and Add.1), as well as communications received from Indonesia (A/AC.109/1045 and Add.1).

10. At its 1363rd and 1366th meetings, on 1 and 8 August, respectively, and following statements by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1363 and 1366), the Special Committee granted the requests for hearing from the following petitioners and heard their statements at the meetings indicated below:

Petitioner	Meeting
Mr. Douglas McGregor, on behalf of Hobart East Timor Committee	1367th
Ms. Sidney Jones Asia Watch	1367th
Mr. Michel Robert Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP)	1367th
Ms. Paulette Géraud Association de solidarité avec le Timor oriental	1367th
Mr. William Ripley East Timor Alert Network	1367th
Mr. René Barreau International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	1367th
Mr. Alexander George The Indonesian Human Rights Campaign (TAPOL)	1367th
Mr. John Taylor, on behalf of the Catholic Institute for International Relations	1367th
Reverend Paul Moore, Jr. Fund for Free Expression	1367th
Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, on behalf of Amnesty International	1367th
Mr. Hasjrul Junaid, on behalf of The Komitee Indonesia, the X Minus Y Movement and the East Timor Group Holland	1367th

Petitioner	Meeting
Sister Mary Beth Reissen Pax Christi International	1368th
Mr. Jose Luis Guterres Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN)	1368th
Ms. Laurie Ferguson Parliamentarians for East Timor, Australia's Commonwealth Parliament	1368th
Ms. Jean Inglis Free East Timor Japan Coalition	1368th
Ms. Yasuko Takemura Member of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet and of the Diet Members Forum on East Timor in Japan	1368th
Mr. Ray Funk Member of Parliament, Prince Albert Churchill River, Canada	1368th
Mr. Antonio Maréa Pereira Social Democratic Party, Special Committee for the Situation in East Timor of the Portuguese Parliament	1368th
Mr. Raúl Fernando Souselo de Brito Socialist Party, Special Committee for the Situation in East Timor of the Portuguese Parliament	1368th
Mr. Rui José Santos Silva Democratic Renovation Party, Special Committee for the Situation in East Timor of the Portuguese Parliament	1368th
Mr. Luis Paulo Commission for the Rights of the Maubere People	1368th
Mr. João Carrascalao União Democrática Timorense (UDT)	1368th

11. At the 1367th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Cape Verde had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

12. At the 1368th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Cape Verde, on behalf also of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1368). Statements were also made by the representatives of Portugal, as the administering Power, and Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1368).

Decision of the Special Committee

13. At its 1368th meeting, on 9 August 1990, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session.

2. Gibraltar

14. The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990.

15. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1044).

Decision of the Special Committee

16. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, taking into account related developments, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

3. New Caledonia

17. The Special Committee considered the question of New Caledonia at its 1363rd and 1369th meetings, on 1 and 13 August 1990, respectively.

18. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1041 and Corr.1) and a draft resolution submitted by Fiji (A/AC.109/L.1744).

19. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearings to Mr. Yann Célene Uregei, Front uni de libération Kanak (FULK), and Mr. Paul Neaoutyine, Front de libération nationale Kanak socialiste (FLNKS). At the 1369th meeting, on 13 August, statements were made by Mr. Rock Wamytan, on behalf of FLNKS, and Mr. Uregei (A/AC.109/PV.1369).

20. At the 1369th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Vanuatu had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Fiji made a statement, in the course of which he introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1744 (A/AC.109/PV.1369).

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Vanuatu, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1369).

Decision of the Special Committee

23. At its 1369th meeting, on 13 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1744 without objection. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1049) is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution I):

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the question of New Caledonia,
>
> Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,
>
> Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,
>
> Noting the positive measures that continue to be pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,
>
> Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific, and the positive actions of the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links,
>
> 1. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain, in a spirit of harmony, their dialogue;
>
> 2. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open, and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;
>
> 3. Decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give at its forty-fifth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

24. On 24 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1049) was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France for the attention of his Government.

4. Western Sahara

25. The Special Committee considered the question of Western Sahara at its 1363rd and 1376th meetings, on 1 and 20 August 1990, respectively.

26. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1048 and Corr.1/Rev.1).

27. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO). Mr. Mansur Omar, on behalf of the Frente POLISARIO, made a statement at the 1376th meeting, on 20 August (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

28. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the representative of Cuba made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1376).

Decision of the Special Committee

29. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

5. Anguilla

30. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

31. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1026) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1035).

32. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1726), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

33. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

34. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution II):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Anguilla of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee also reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Anguilla to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to several of the changes recommended by the Anguilla House of Assembly, based on the report of the Constitution Review Committee, which was appointed in 1985 to consider constitutional changes. The Committee notes, however, that the administering Power has not changed its position regarding the restriction or delegation to ministers of the territorial Government, of any or all of the Governor's special responsibilities without setting a time-frame for independence.

(6) The Special Committee notes that the changes agreed upon have been referred to the legal advisers of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who were instructed to begin work on the amendments with a view to implementing them in early 1990, and that in January 1990 a government delegation visited London to discuss with officials of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office the amendments to the Constitution.

(7) The Special Committee notes the results of the general elections of 29 February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. In this connection, the Committee takes note of reports of the possible sale of one of Anguilla's offshore islands to an international group of bankers and agrees to keep the situation under review.

(10) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes that the Territory was considering undertaking a comprehensive review of current banking, companies, insurance and trust legislation and expresses the hope that such a review would facilitate efforts to combat effectively the problem of money laundering in

the Territory. It further notes that the Territory became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in 1987.

(12) The Special Committee once again expresses its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters and the offshore fishing banks. The Committee stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. The Committee welcomes the measures taken by the Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve the Territory's marine resources and to control the activities of illegal foreign fishermen in the area.

(13) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development and in the activities of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. In this connection, the Committee reiterates the recommendation of the Visiting Mission in 1984, that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of represehtatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations.

(14) The Special Committee notes the importance that the territorial Government attaches to an efficient and effective civil service and urges the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy.

(15) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(16) The Special Committee, recalling that a United Nations mission visited the Territory in 1984 and bearing in mind that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

35. On 24 August 1990, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

6. Bermuda

36. The Special Committee considered the question of Bermuda at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

37. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1025), military activities (A/AC.109/1027) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1028).

38. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1727), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

39. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

40. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution III):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Bermuda of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.
>
> (5) The Special Committee notes that, following the general elections of 1989, during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly despite the loss of eight seats, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue because the majority of the people did not seem to want independence at present. The Committee also notes that the leader of the largest opposition party, the Progressive Labour Party, considers that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda. In this connection, the Committee notes that the Governor of Bermuda stated that the Government of Bermuda recognized that it had a responsibility to obtain pertinent information on the question of independence should circumstances change.
>
> (6) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could

constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development. In this connection, the Committee notes that in January 1988, the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory with a view to involving the public as closely as possible in its preparation.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(10) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

41. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

7. British Virgin Islands

42. The Special Committee considered the question of the British Virgin Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

43. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1021).

44. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1728), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

46. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution IV):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the British Virgin Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in this connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.
>
> (5) The Special Committee takes note of the announcement on 22 December 1987 by the territorial Government that it would introduce legislation to revise the electoral laws of the Territory to provide for continuous voter registration.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(7) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and urges those organizations to intensify their measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the British Virgin Islands.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification and, in that connection, further calls upon the administering Power to continue to increase its assistance to the Territory in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy.

(9) The Special Committee notes the severe effects of hurricane Hugo on the Territory's economy, particularly on its infrastructure, agriculture and tourism sectors, as well as the adverse consequences of the hurricane on the Government's economic diversification efforts.

(10) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989, entitled "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis", in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, urges all States, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those countries affected by hurricane Hugo. The Committee also recalls resolution 44/95 of 11 December 1989 on the question of the British Virgin Islands, in which the Assembly urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devasted by hurricane Hugo.

(11) The Special Committee notes that domestic fishing output continues to be hampered by the sophisticated techniques of foreign vessels. The Committee reiterates its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. In that connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue to assist the territorial Government in controlling the illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels in the Territory's waters.

(12) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee further notes the participation of the Territory in international organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation for Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies,

and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(13) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields. The Committee takes note of the policy of the Government to improve the education and qualifications of the Territory's human resources and, in that connection, welcomes the establishment of the British Virgin Islands College, which would meet the needs of the public and private sectors of the Territory. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons.

(14) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug-trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(15) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing at firsthand the situation prevailing in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands should be kept under review.

47. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

8. Cayman Islands

48. The Special Committee considered the question of the Cayman Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

49. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1019) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1020).

50. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1729), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

51. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

52. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and

recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution V):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Cayman Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.
>
> (5) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the efforts of the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands. It calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme.
>
> (6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development. Noting the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production, the Committee calls on the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in this field so as to solve the serious problem of the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs.
>
> (7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the

future development of those resources. In this connection, the Committee takes note of reports of growing concern in the Territory over the sale of land to foreign investors and expresses its concern that property and land development continue to be controlled largely by foreign investors.

(8) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug smuggling, money laundering and other illicit activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to combat these problems in all their aspects within the Territory. The Committee takes note of the extension to 25 November 1988 of the 1984 Narcotics Agreement between the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and notes further that there has been mutual cooperation in this regard. The Committee also takes note of the signing in November 1989 at Miami, Florida, United States, by the Government of the Cayman Islands, together with 18 other countries of the region, of a Caribbean customs agreement entitled "Memorandum of Understanding regarding Mutual Assistance and Cooperation for the Prevention and Repression of Customs Offences in the Carribean Zone", referred to as "MOU", which is aimed at preventing problems arising from the smuggling of funds, money laundering and false invoicing, as well as the detection of various kinds of white-collar fraud and the interdiction of illegal drugs.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

53. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

9. Montserrat

54. The Special Committee considered the question of Montserrat at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

55. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1031) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1032).

56. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1730), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

57. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

58. The Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution VI):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Montserrat of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
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> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.
>
> (5) The Special Committee takes note of the constitutional developments that have been taking place in the Territory as well as the conclusion, on 13 February 1990, of the consultations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on matters referring to the new Constitution.
>
> (6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development.
>
> (7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of its natural resources, including its marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(8) The Special Committee notes the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that emigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources and urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad.

(9) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme and notes with satisfaction the policy of the Government to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system. In this regard, the Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee expresses its sympathies to the people of Montserrat for the devastation wrought on the Territory by hurricane Hugo in 1989 and welcomes the assistance extended to the Territory by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system.

(11) The Special Committee notes that, owing to the magnitude of the devastation in Montserrat, the Territory will require substantial assistance in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. In this regard, the Special Committee urges the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously to such efforts, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989.

(12) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and all specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. In this regard, the Committee calls upon these and other international and regional organizations, as well as donor Governments, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social development of the Territory.

(13) The Special Committee reiterates that, since the administering Power withdrew the associate membership of Montserrat from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1983, the Territory has not been able to benefit fully from the activities of that agency. The Committee, noting the interest of the Government of Montserrat in readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency and noting with concern that no action has been taken in this regard, once again reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate such readmission.

(14) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

59. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

10. Pitcairn

60. The Special Committee considered the question of Pitcairn at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

61. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1015 and Corr.1).

62. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1731), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

63. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

64. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Subcommittee and approved the draft consensus contained therein. The consensus reads as follows (see also para. 115, draft decision I):

> "The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. It further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. It urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it."

65. On 24 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

11. St. Helena

66. The Special Committee considered the question of St. Helena at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

67. The Special Committee, during its consideration of the item, had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1016).

68. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1732), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

69. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

70. The Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, following a statement by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1363), adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 115, draft decision II):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(3) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes.

(4) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(5) The Special Committee expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. In this connection, the Committee, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependence of the Territory on South Africa.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

(7) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this connection, the Special Committee welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island. In this regard the Committee, recalling all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist regime of South Africa.

(9) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

71. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

12. Turks and Caicos Islands

72. The Special Committee considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

73. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1023 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1024).

74. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1733), which contained an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

75. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

76. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution VII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes the entry into force of a new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and, in this regard, urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Committee notes the announcement by the United Kingdom that, as from 1 January 1990, the territorial waters of the Turks and Caicos Islands would be expanded from three to twelve miles.

(8) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee, in that context, welcomes the adoption by the territorial Government of a national development plan with a view to

expanding the infrastructure of the Territory and strengthening several key sectors, including tourism, fisheries, water resources management and human resources development. It also notes the appointment by the territorial Government of a new Tourist Board that is fully representative of all sectors of the industry, aimed at ensuring that Turks and Caicos Islanders have an equal opportunity to join the mainstream of development and employment in tourism.

(10) The Special Committee notes the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission (PSC) to advise the Governor on civil service matters, and of a Public Service Training Board under PSC to advise on, and assist in, the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels. The Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the local staffing of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the social and economic development of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

77. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

13. Tokelau

78. The Special Committee considered the question of Tokelau at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

79. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1036).

80. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A AC.109/L.1734), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

81. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

82. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, following a statement by the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power concerned

(A/AC.109/PV.1363), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 114, draft resolution VIII):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Tokelau to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Tokelau themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.
>
> (5) The Special Committee notes the continuing devolution of authority to the General Fono (Council), the highest political authority in Tokelau. It notes the information provided by the administering Power that Tokelau has focused on consolidating recent developments and assimilating them into the customs and culture of the Territory. It notes also the information relayed by the administering Power from the Official Secretary that Tokelau in 1989 focused on strengthening its political institutions. It welcomes the information that Tokelau's wish to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with New Zealand.
>
> (6) The Special Committee notes also that such evolution of the indigenous political institutions of Tokelau must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau.
>
> (7) The Special Committee notes that the people of Tokelau have determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of their social, cultural and traditional heritage, and urges the administering Power to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard.
>
> (8) The Special Committee welcomes the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau.

(9) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the creation within the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade of a Tokelau Unit and expresses its hope that this will further facilitate and enhance the relations between the Territory and the administering Power.

(10) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development.

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(12) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory.

(13) The Special Committee takes note with appreciation of the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990.

(14) The Special Committee calls on all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and agencies of the United Nations system to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclone Ofa, and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements.

(15) The Special Committee takes note of the decision of the General Fono (Council) to include Tokelau in the multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the Forum Fisheries Agency, and urges the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected.

(16) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory.

(17) The Special Committee takes note of an inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and the Apia staff undertaken by the State Services Commission in February/March 1989 and expresses the hope that the completion of this inspection has contributed to the development of the Public Service of the Territory.

(18) The Special Committee takes due note of the strong opposition consistently expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear tests being carried out in the Pacific region and their concern that the tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development. In this regard, the Committee takes note of relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(19) The Special Committee takes note of the other major environmental concerns expressed by the people of Tokelau, including the impact that a sealevel rise resulting from global climate change would have on the low-lying atolls of Tokelau, the dumping of toxic waste in the region and the practice of driftnet fishing, and calls on all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions in this regard, in particular resolutions 44/206, 44/225 and 44/226, all of 22 December 1989.

(20) The Special Committee welcomes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and takes note of the consideration being given to the installation of a new satellite system in the Territory with a view to assisting the free flow of information, as well as the education process in the Territory.

(21) The Special Committee invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and international institutions, to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau with a view to accelerating progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory. Such assistance should take due account of the decisions of the General Fono (Council) on the development priorities of the Territory and the wish of the people to preserve their unique lifestyle.

(22) The Special Committee takes note that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world, and that efforts are being made towards the early establishment of an inter-atoll service.

(23) Bearing in mind the importance of the information provided by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, in assessing the situation in the Territory, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

83. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

14. American Samoa

84. The Special Committee considered the question of American Samoa at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

85. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1033).

86. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1735), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

87. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

88. The Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution IX):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of American Samoa to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of American Samoa themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.
>
> (5) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in this connection, recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory.
>
> (6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.
>
> (7) The Special Committee notes with grave concern the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa in February 1990 and, in this respect, notes the

speedy emergency assistance provided to the Territory and urges that this assistance be continued.

(8) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote cooperation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the value of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission.

89. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

15. Guam

90. The Special Committee considered the question of Guam at its 1363rd and 1364th meetings, on 1 and 2 August 1990, respectively.

91. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1017) and on military activities (A/AC.109/1018).

92. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1736 and Corr.1), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363). The representative of the United States, the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

93. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

94. At its 1364th meeting, on 2 August 1990, following a statement by the representative of the United States, the administering Power concerned (A/AC.109/PV.1364), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution X):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and

Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Guam of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Guam themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee recalls that, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, a draft Commonwealth Act was endorsed by the people of Guam which, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves. The Committee urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people and, in this context, takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized. The Committee also notes that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in this connection, recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development.

(9) The Special Committee notes the statement by the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the desire of the Government of Guam for balanced economic growth. In this connection, it calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. In this connection, the Committee notes the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam offered by, for example, commercial fishing and agriculture, and reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in those areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent.

(11) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee notes that one of the obstacles to economic growth, particularly to agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities (30 per cent for military and 1 per cent for non-military purposes). The Committee further notes that the 1977 Guam Land Use Plan had recommended the release of 2,100 hectares of surplus federal land to the Government of Guam and that, according to information transmitted to the Committee in April 1990 by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, 190 hectares had been transferred by the Navy to the Government of Guam, a further 462 hectares of the identified land had been released and an additional 175 hectares are in the process of being returned to the Government of Guam. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of remaining land held by the United States federal authorities to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to protect their property rights.

(13) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

95. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

16. United States Virgin Islands

96. The Special Committee considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

97. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1029), on military activities (A/AC.109/1030) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/1034).

98. On the basis of the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 3 May 1990 and following consultations by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee in that regard, the Subcommittee on Small Territories, at its 605th meeting, on 24 April, and the Special Committee, at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, after granting the request, heard Mrs. Judith L. Bourne, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

99. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1738), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

100. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

101. At the same meeting, Mr. Carlyle Corbin, representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

102. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

103. At its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution XI):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the United States Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that her Government continues to maintain its long-standing support for the principle of self-determination and that the Territories under its administration are pursuing their right to self-determination at a pace of their own choosing. The Committee also takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the referendum on the future status of the United States Virgin Islands planned for November 1989 has been rescheduled by the territorial Government for June 1991, as a result of the devastation of hurricane Hugo (in September 1989). The Committee also notes that provision has been made for a further run-off election in December 1991.

(6) The Special Committee also notes that the public education programme was begun in January 1989 and that efforts are being made to streamline the political education and referendum process by, inter alia, dividing the seven political options into three categories. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the ongoing political education programme in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960.

(7) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the Territory that the Commission on Status and Federal Relations considered, inter alia, the relevance of international law in the process of self-determination, voter residency requirements for political status referendums and the role of the United Nations in observing acts of self-determination. The Committee takes note of the concerns expressed by the Commission and the territorial Government regarding residency requirements for participation in acts of self-determination. In this context, the Special Committee takes note of the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding acts of self-determination in colonial Territories.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to continue to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(10) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all

necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power.

(12) The Special Committee notes with concern the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo to the Territory, particularly to its social and economic infrastructure and to the tourism and agricultural sectors. In this regard, the Committee urges the administering Power, Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989.

(13) The Special Committee takes due note of the concern consistently expressed by representatives of the Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. and by the territorial Government regarding the activities of the West Indian Company Ltd. (WICO), a Danish development company, in the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour. The Committee recalls that the issue had been settled by litigation and that the activities of WICO are subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands and notes other statements by the representative of the territorial Government that the latter would seek external resources to acquire the property.

(14) The Special Committee notes the statement by the Governor in February 1990 that he had requested permission from the administering Power to seek associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

(15) Mindful of the importance of the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, the Special Committee notes that the Territory has continued to expand its cooperation with other Caribbean Governments and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the Territory in those bodies, as well as in those organizations in which the Territory has expressed an interest in seeking membership and at which the Territory will be the subject of discussion. In this connection, the Special Committee notes that a representative of the Territory continues to participate, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, in annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development. In this regard, the Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to seek a status in that Group for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group.

(16) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and the activities of the territorial Government to eradicate the production, distribution and use of illicit drugs. In that connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(17) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to observe the referendum to be held in June 1991 would be taken into consideration, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands should be kept under review.

104. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

17. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

105. The Special Committee considered the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990.

106. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/1038).

107. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.109/L.1737), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

108. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1363).

Decision of the Special Committee

109. At the 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990, following statements by the representatives of Chile and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1363), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 114, draft resolution XII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Committee reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 3/ and the Charter.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the work of the Subcommittee during its consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In this regard, the Committee stresses the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterates its appeal to the Administering Authority to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee, as well as to provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter.

(4) The Special Committee notes with regret that there is no cooperation between the Trusteeship Council and the Committee in relation to the Trust Territory despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such cooperation.

(5) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals to the Administering Authority that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced. The Committee recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny, and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people, as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination, or their rights in accordance with the Declaration.

(6) The Special Committee stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end.

(7) The Special Committee takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this is in strict conformity with the Charter.

(8) The Special Committee notes the disputes which have arisen between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America. 4/ It also notes that the referendum held in Palau on 6 February 1990 on the Compact of Free Association failed to attain the 75 per cent majority required under the Palau Constitution. 5/ The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence

of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(10) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(11) The Special Committee notes the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Territory about the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction. In this regard, the Committee welcomes the interest of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

(12) The Special Committee, noting the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory, welcomes this development and urges the Administering Authority to continue this process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(13) The Special Committee, noting that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority, is of the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to enable the people of the Trust Territory to achieve economic independence. In this regard, the Committee recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(14) The Special Committee notes that all war damage claims under Title II have already been settled and that payment of Title I war damage claims is nearing completion. The Special Committee expresses the hope that all remaining claims will be settled in the near future.

(15) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority, in cooperation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources, including marine resources, by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development. In this connection, the Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Committee reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving therefrom.

(16) The Special Committee stresses the need for improved social services, particularly health care, in the Trust Territory, and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to continue promoting that sector. It further emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction the continued cooperation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other

organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme.

(17) The Special Committee welcomes the development of closer relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various regional and international agencies, in particular those specialized agencies within the United Nations system. The Committee urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields.

(18) The Special Committee notes that, under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council exercises all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment and, in this regard, is confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter.

(19) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-sixth session, 6/ noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration.

110. On 24 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government and to the President of the Security Council 7/ and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs. 8/

18. American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

111. At the 1371st meeting, on 14 August 1990, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Norway relating to the above-mentioned Territories (A/AC.109/L.1745), which read as follows:

"*The Special Committee*,

"*Having considered* the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

"*Having examined* the relevant reports of the Subcommittee on Small Territories,

"*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, in particular those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

"Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full exercise of the right to self-determination in respect of the peoples of all Territories on the Special Committee's list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of the administering Powers, New Zealand and the United States of America,

"Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

"Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of the Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

"Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers, should be kept under review,

"1. Approves the relevant reports of the Subcommittee on Small Territories;

"2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV);

"3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

"4. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Territories to determine themselves their future political status;

"5. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the respective Territories under their administration as will enable the people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination;

"6. Reaffirms in this context the importance of fostering an awareness among the peoples of those Territories of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination;

"7. Calls upon, therefore, the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights of the peoples of those Territories, their wishes as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, and their interests, to expedite the process of decolonization of their respective Territories in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, as well as General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV);

"8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of those Territories and recommends that priority should therefore continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

"9. Urges the administering Powers, in co-operation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

"10. Also urges the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions, and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

"11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of further visiting missions to the Territories at appropriate times and in consultation with the administering Powers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its next session;

"12. Recommends to the General Assembly that the present resolution should replace the previous procedure of submitting draft resolutions on the individual Territories herein considered."

112. At the 1376th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman read out the following draft decision:

"The Special Committee takes note of the draft resolution contained in document A/AC.109/L.1745 concerning the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, which, due to time constraints, was not considered.

"The Special Committee decides to transmit document A/AC.109/L.1745 to its 1991 session for appropriate consideration and also decides to examine the modalities of consolidating the various resolutions on the situation in these small Non-Self-Governing Territories."

Decision of the Special Committee

113. At its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to transmit document A/AC.109/L.1745 to its 1991 session for appropriate consideration and also decided to examine the modalities of consolidating the various resolutions on the situation in those small Non-Self-Governing Territories, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fifth session.

C. Recommendations of the Special Committee

114. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1362nd and 1363rd meetings, on 22 January and 1 August 1990, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia, 9/

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures that continue to be pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific, and the positive actions of the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia; 9/

2. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain, in a spirit of harmony, their dialogue;

3. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open, and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/94 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 11/

Taking note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 12/

Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to several of the constitutional changes recommended by the Anguilla House of Assembly and that those agreed upon have been referred to the legal advisers of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who were instructed to begin work on the amendments, and that, in January 1990, a territorial government delegation visited London to discuss the amendments to the Constitution,

Noting that the administering Power has not changed its position regarding the restriction or delegation to ministers of the territorial Government of any or all of the Governor's special responsibilities without setting a time-frame for independence,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Recalling that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continues to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling also the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering

an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and in this connection, the General Assembly takes note of reports of the possible sale of one of Anguilla's offshore islands to an international group of bankers;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/92 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 11/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 12/

Noting that, following the general elections of 1989, during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly despite the loss of eight seats, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue because the majority of the people did not seem to want independence at present,

Noting also that the leader of the largest opposition party, the Progressive Labour Party, considers that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda, and that the Governor of Bermuda stated that the Government of Bermuda recognized that it had a responsibility to obtain pertinent information on the question of independence should circumstances change,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that in January 1988 the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory with a view to involving the public as closely as possible in its preparation,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; 9/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

10. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

12. Reaffirms the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/95 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 11/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 12/

Noting the announcement of 22 December 1987 by the territorial Government that it would introduce legislation to revise the electoral laws of the Territory to provide for continuous voter registration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and welcoming the establishment of the British Virgin Islands College, which would meet the needs of the public and private sectors of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Noting also the severe effects of hurricane Hugo on the Territory's economy, particularly on its infrastructure, agriculture and tourism sectors, as well as the adverse consequences of the hurricane on the Government's economic diversification efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United

Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification and to continue to increase its assistance to the Territory in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy;

7. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its appeal to the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which had been devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/91 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 11/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 12/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates, and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the efforts of the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the signing in November 1989 at Miami, Florida, United States of America, by the Government of the Cayman Islands, together with eighteen other countries of the region, of a Caribbean customs agreement entitled

"Memorandum of Understanding regarding Mutual Assistance and Cooperation for the Prevention and Repression of Customs Offences in the Caribbean Zone",

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance [illegible] fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and

guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/96 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 11/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 12/

Noting also the constitutional developments that have been taking place in the Territory as well as the conclusion, on 13 February 1990, of the consultations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on matters referring to the new Constitution, *Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that emigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources and emphasizing the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme to develop the Territory's human resources,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Expressing its sympathies to the people of Montserrat for the devastation wrought on the Territory by hurricane Hugo in 1989 and welcoming the assistance extended to the Territory by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system,

Noting that, owing to the magnitude of the devastation in Montserrat, the Territory will require substantial assistance in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; 9/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to

exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad, as well as to continue to provide the necessary assistance to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. Urges the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously to rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989;

11. Calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/93 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 11/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 12/

Noting that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Noting the entry into force of a new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting the announcement by the United Kingdom that, as from 1 January 1990, the territorial waters of the Turks and Caicos Islands would be expanded from three to twelve miles,

Welcoming the adoption by the territorial Government of a national development plan aimed at expanding the infrastructure of the Territory and strengthening several key sectors, including tourism, fisheries, water resources management and human resources development, and noting the appointment by the territorial Government of a new Tourist Board that is fully representative of all sectors of the industry, aimed at ensuring that Turks and Caicos Islanders have an equal opportunity to join the mainstream of development and employment in tourism, Noting the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on civil service matters, and of a Public Service Training Board under the Commission to advise on, and assist in, the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Also reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically

and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/90 of 11 December 1989,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power, 15/

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions, Welcoming the information that Tokelau's wish to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with the administering Power,

Welcoming the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

Noting with satisfaction the creation within the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade of a Tokelau Unit and expressing its hope that this will further facilitate and enhance the relations between the Territory and the administering Power,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its staff at Apia undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989, and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection will contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Also noting with appreciation the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990,

Recalling the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the Forum Fisheries Agency, and urging the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected,

Noting the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting the other major environmental concerns expressed by the people of Tokelau, including the impact that a sea-level rise resulting from global climate change would have on the low-lying atolls of Tokelau, the dumping of toxic waste in the region and the practice of driftnet fishing,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and taking note of the consideration being given to the installation of a new satellite system in the Territory with a view to assisting the free flow of information, as well as the education process in the Territory, _Noting_ that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world, and that efforts are being made towards the early establishment of an inter-atoll service,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. _Approves_ the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau; _9_/

2. _Reaffirms_ the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. _Reiterates the view_ that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. _Reiterates further_ that it is the responsibility of New Zealand, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Tokelau to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. _Reaffirms_ that it is ultimately for the people of Tokelau themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. _Also reaffirms_ the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. _Urges_ the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. _Urges_ the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying

out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

11. *Invites* all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and agencies of the United Nations system to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclone Ofa, and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/97 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 11/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability, Noting with grave concern the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa in February 1990 and, in this respect, noting the speedy emergency assistance provided to the Territory by the administering Power and by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Terrritories and reaffirming the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of American Samoa to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of American Samoa themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. _Urges_ that, due to the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa, emergency assistance to the Territory should be continued;

9. _Invites_ the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. _Urges_ the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote cooperation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. _Requests_ the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 16/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/98 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 11/

Recalling that in referendums held in Guam in 1987, a draft Commonwealth Act was endorsed by the people of Guam which, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own Constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution, Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the 1977 Guam Land Use Plan had recommended the release of 2,100 hectares of surplus federal land to the Government of Guam and that, according to information transmitted to the Special Committee in April 1990 by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, 190 hectares had been transferred by the Navy to the Government of Guam, a further 462 hectares of the identified land had been released and an additional 175 hectares are in the process of being returned to the Government of Guam,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the desire of the Government of Guam for balanced economic growth, 17/

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized, 18/

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. Reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to

expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

10. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

11. Urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 11/

Recalling the statement by the representative of the administering Power that her Government continues to maintain its long-standing support for the principle of self-determination and that the Territories under its administration are pursuing their right to self-determination at a pace of their own choosing, 19/

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the referendum on the future status of the United States Virgin Islands planned for November 1989 has been rescheduled by the territorial Government for June 1991 as a result of the devastation of hurricane Hugo in September 1989 and that provision has been made for a further run-off election in December 1991, 19/

Noting that the public education programme was begun in January 1989 and that efforts are being made to streamline the political education and referendum process by, inter alia, dividing the seven political options into three categories,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the Territory that the Commission on Status and Federal Relations considered, inter alia, the relevance of international law in the process of self-determination, voter residency requirements for political status referendums and the role of the United Nations in observing acts of self-determination, and taking note of the concerns expressed by the Commission and the territorial Government regarding residency requirements for participation in acts of self-determination, and of the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding acts of self-determination in colonial Territories, 20/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability, Noting with concern the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo to the Territory, particularly to its social and economic infrastructure and to the tourism and agricultural sectors,

Noting the statement by the Governor in February 1990 that he had requested permission from the administering Power to seek associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, 21/

Noting the administering Power's objections to the request by the United States Virgin Islands for associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the administering Power's statement that it would continue to encourage and support the Territory's informal cooperation with the members of that organization,

Noting also the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory, 22/

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the

Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power;

7. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Expresses its concern about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Urges the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. Also urges the administering Power, Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989;

12. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a

further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 9/

Mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Taking note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council with regard to the Trust Territory, 3/

Mindful that, under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment,

Confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement,

Noting with regret that there is no cooperation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such cooperation,

Noting the disputes between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America 4/ and noting that the referendum held in Palau on 6 February 1990 on the Compact of Free Association failed to attain the 75 per cent majority required under the Palau Constitution, 5/

Noting with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the related work of the Special Committee and stressing the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization, *Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that, to a large extent, the Trust Territory continues to depend upon the Administering Authority economically and financially, and recalling the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic and social development of the Trust Territory,

Noting that the Administering Authority has taken measures to distribute the unpaid war claims to the people of the Trust Territory and expressing the hope that all remaining claims will be settled in the near future,

Noting with satisfaction the continued cooperation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Territory at the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 9/

2. *Affirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Expresses the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 3/ and the Charter;

5. *Calls upon* the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration;

6. *Recognizes* that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination, or against their rights as set out in the Declaration;

7. Recalls the appeals addressed to the Administering Authority by the Special Committee that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced;

8. Welcomes the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory and urges the Administering Authority to continue that process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;

9. Takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that such action should be taken in strict conformity with the Charter;

10. Takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-sixth session, 6/ noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement and calls upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration;

11. Affirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

12. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Expresses the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to reduce the Trust Territory's economic dependence on the Administering Authority and to facilitate the attainment of economic independence;

14. Urges the Administering Authority, in cooperation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

15. Also urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving therefrom;

16. Stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end;

17. Takes note of the interest of the people of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific;

18. Welcomes the development of closer relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various international and regional agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system, and urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields;

19. Appeals to the Administering Authority to resume its participation in the related work of the Special Committee and to provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter;

20. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

* * *

115. The Special Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 9/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT DECISION II

Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in

Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Notes

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

2/ Chapter IV of the present report.

3/ *Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

4/ For the text of the Covenant, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-second Session, Sessional Fascicle*, annexes, document T/1759.

5/ For the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, February 1990, see Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (T/1942 and Corr.1).

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/20843), para. 172.

7/ S/21662.

8/ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twentieth Special Session, Fifty-seventh Session, Fifty-eighth Session, Twenty-first Special Session, Sessional Fascicle, annexes, fifty-seventh session, document T/1950.

9/ The present chapter.

10/ Chapters IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Fourth Committee, 12th meeting, and corrigendum.

12/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

13/ Chapters IV to VI of the present report and the present chapter.

14/ Chapter IV of the present report and the present chapter.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Fourth Committee, 11th meeting, and corrigendum.

16/ Chapters IV and VI of the present report and the present chapter.

17/ Para. 94 (9) of the present chapter.

18/ Para. 94 (5) of the present chapter.

19/ Para. 103 (5) of the present chapter.

20/ Para. 103 (7) of the present chapter.

21/ Para. 103 (14) of the present chapter.

22/ Para. 103 (13) of the present chapter.

CHAPTER X*

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1362nd meeting, on 22 January 1990, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1718), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1363rd, 1366th, and 1368th to 1370th meetings, between 1 and 14 August 1990.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 44/406 of 1 November 1989 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee also took into account the documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. 1/

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1042 and Corr.1).

5. At its 1363rd and 1366th meetings, on 1 and 8 August, the Committee granted requests for hearings to Mr. T. J. Peck of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, as well as to Messrs. D. A. Clifton, Hugo Warneford Thomson and Alexander Betts.

6. At the 1368th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1743).

7. At the 1369th meeting, on 13 August, following a statement by the representative of Cuba, statements were made by Messrs. Peck, Clifton, Thomson and Betts (see A/AC.109/PV.1369).

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Part VII).

9. At the 1370th meeting, on 14 August, the representative of Venezuela introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1743 referred to in paragraph 6 (see A/AC.109/PV.1370).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement (see A/AC.109/PV.1370).

11. Also at the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1743 by 20 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 14).

12. On 27 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1050) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

13. The delegation of the United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the item. 2/

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1050) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1370th meeting, on 14 August 1990, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988 and A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Taking note with interest of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, and of the agreements set forth in the Joint statements issued by the Argentine and British delegations in Madrid on 19 October 1989 3/ and on 15 February 1990, 4/

Considering that the new process of dialogue and co-operation between Argentina and the United Kingdom should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. Regrets that, in spite of such circumstances and of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. Urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and bilateral cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. Reiterates its firm support for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. Decides to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Notes

1/ A/44/551-S/20870.

2/ See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), paras. 76 and 77.

3/ A/44/678-S/20915, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989, document S/20915, annex.

4/ A/45/136-S/21159. For the printed text see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990, document S/21159, annex.

CHAPTER XI*

NAMIBIA**

1. On 22 December 1988, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba signed an Agreement; 1/ also, the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa signed an Agreement. 2/ On 16 January 1989, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 629 (1989), by which the Council decided, *inter alia*, that 1 April 1989 should be the date on which implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 would begin; requested the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a formal cease-fire between the South West Africa People's Organization and South Africa; called upon South Africa to reduce immediately and substantially the existing police forces in Namibia with a view to achieving reasonable balance between those forces and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) so as to ensure effective monitoring by the latter; and reaffirmed the responsibility of all concerned to cooperate to ensure the impartial implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with Council resolution 435 (1978).

2. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 629 (1989) and Council resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia arrived in Windhoek on 31 March 1989 to head UNTAG which would supervise and control free and fair elections in Namibia on the basis of Council resolution 435 (1978). Elections for a Constituent Assembly of 72 members were held in Namibia from 7 to 11 November 1989. Accordingly, the people of Namibia exercised their inalienable right to self-determination by choosing their representatives to a Constituent Assembly, which was charged with drafting a constitution for an independent Namibia. Pursuant to that process, Namibia was granted independence on 21 March 1990.

3. At the invitation of Mr. Sam Nujoma, then President-elect of the Republic of Namibia, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples attended, on 21 March, the official ceremony marking the independence of Namibia. On that historic occasion, the Chairman extended to the Government and people of the Republic of Namibia the Special Committee's warmest congratulations and most sincere wishes for happiness, peace and prosperity in the coming years. That occasion represented for the Special Committee, which had followed closely and constantly the progress towards self-determination and independence of that country, the successful discharge of the important responsibility entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

4. On 23 April 1990, the General Assembly, at the 1st plenary meeting of its eighteenth special session, adopted resolution S-18/1, by which the Republic of Namibia was admitted to membership in the United Nations. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement. 3/

5. The General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 September 1990, at which time the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement. 4/ At the same meeting, by adopting resolution

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/45/23 (Part VIII).

** Namibia acceded to independence on 21 March 1990 as the Republic of Namibia.

44/243, the Assembly dissolved the United Nations Council for Namibia and the agenda item on the question of Namibia was deleted from the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20345, annex.

2/ A/43/989-S/20346, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20346, annex.

3/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 1st meeting (A/S-18/PV.1).

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 96th meeting (A/44/PV.96).